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Part One
Pages 1-8

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ANOTHER FALL IN SILVER

The Price Declines Three-eighths of a Cent.

SOME FIRMNESS AT THE CLOSE

Many Dealers Think the Downward Movement Will Take a Turn—J. F. Harman Confident of the Metal's Future.

Silver suffered a further decline in the market yesterday. Bullion sold at from 66 cents an ounce to 65⅝ cents, and closed at 65⅝ cents, a loss of ⅜ of a cent for the day, from the closing prices on Wednesday (66¼ cents.) Certificates sold at 65⅝ cents, but there was only one sale, of 10,000 ounces, in total sales of 150,000 ounces.

Offerings were freely made early in the day, but the nervousness which this betrayed among the holders disappeared later and the closing price showed some firmness. Many dealers thought this indicated a turn in the downward movement.

Changes have occurred so frequently and have followed one another so rapidly in the market for silver bullion during the last two or three weeks that it is difficult to find any persons, not excepting well-recognized authorities, who are willing to make predictions concerning the future of the white metal.

John F. Harman of the firm of Handy & Harman, when asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times his opinion as to the future of silver, replied:

"No man can predict the future of silver, and as to my opinion of the recent rise in silver, why, it seems to me that The New-York Times has so completely covered that question and has quoted so many eminent authorities during the past few days that it is unnecessary that I should say anything in addition.

"While I think that the recent rise in silver was largely due to talk of peace between China and Japan, I do not think that the question of indemnity has been such an important factor as some people profess to believe. No matter what method is adopted in the payment by China to Japan of an indemnity, I am not inclined to think that it will have any great effect upon the demand for silver.

"The proposal of a German monetary conference has undoubtedly had the effect of stimulating the demand for silver to some extent, but of the future of that metal it is not possible to predict. Silver has survived its slanderers, and I look to the future with confidence."

An interesting contribution to the discussion concerning silver was made yesterday by the United States Assay Office, when it gave figures showing the coming value of silver bars issued by the United States Assay Office in this city for use in the arts during the calendar years 1893 and 1894, and of the first three months of the years 1894 and 1895.

These figures are as follows:

In 1893, $6,893,505; 1894, $7,723,230; increase in 1894, $829,665.

In first three months of 1894, $1,754,333; first three months in 1895, $2,378,673; increase in 1895, $624,340.

A SILVER SCHEME IN ILLINOIS

Proposed to Commit the Democracy to Free Coinage—State Convention to be Held in June.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—The Democratic State Committee held an important meeting this morning. There was a full attendance.

The object was to discuss a proposition to call a State delegate convention to fix the currency views of the Illinois Democracy for the next campaign.

It was decided to call one to meet in Springfield June 4. Each county committee is instructed to call a convention of the Democrats of each county for an expression of views and sending delegates to the State Convention. The basis of representation is one delegate for every 300 votes cast for Claggett for State Treasurer.

The Democrats are urged to attend the county conventions and to give free expression to their views, so that there may be no doubt as to the position of the party. The vote was 17 yeas to 3 nays. Lawyer Hopkins of Chicago favored a delay of twenty days, and left for Chicago before the vote was taken.

Chairman Hienrichsen of the State Committee, who is a free-coinage man, says there is no question that the Illinois Democracy is for free silver, and he believes the convention will declare accordingly. He says he has had trouble holding county committees back from expressions in favor of free coinage. He further says that the sentiment of the Democracy of the State is so strong in favor of early and emphatic action that the State Committee could not do less than call the convention.

RAID TO BE BEARING WHISKY TRUST STOCK

The American Distributing Company Accused of Changing Front.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A rumor came over the ticker from New-York this afternoon, that the American Distributing Company was selling large blocks of Whisky Trust stock, and had changed to the bear side of the market with a suddenness that betokened some end in view other than mere stockjobbing. Receiver McNulta, when asked about the rumor, said he was inclined to doubt the truth of it. He did not think the company was extensively interested in Whisky Trust stock.

Advices received by counsel for the Reorganization Committee were to the effect that all the differences between the two companies had been adjusted, and that the ticker was wrong in its assertion that the American Distributing Company had been disposing of its stock.

The Reorganization Committee will arrive in this city Saturday.

Criticisms by T. C. T. Crain.

There were hundreds of Tammany men at the social session of the Pequod Club, the Tammany social organization of the Thirteenth Assembly District last night. Arthur D. Williams presided and ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan, Chief Clerk John B. McGoldrick of the City Court, and several other well-known Tammany men of the district were in the big audience.

Preceding the entertainment of song and instrumental music a speech was delivered by ex-City Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain. He attacked the recent message of Mayor Strong to the Board of Aldermen, and said it was the first time that any Mayor had ever sent a message without a meaning to the board. He also attacked the bill advocated by Recorder John W. Goff, in reference to patronage in the Court of General Sessions, and the conduct of Coroner Hoeber.

Big Cotton Mills in the South.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C., April 4.—The Massachusetts mill committee to-day visited and inspected three of the largest cotton goods manufactories in South Carolina. Pelzer Mills, at Pelzer, S. C., were the first inspected. When the third mill shall be completed this concern will have 110,000 spindles, and it will be the largest mill in the South. The Piedmont Mills, at Piedmont, operating 50,000 spindles, was next visited, and from Piedmont the committee went via Spartansburg to Pacelot Mills, at Pacolet. These mills run 52,924 spindles and 1,946 looms.

Dr. Collins Pleads Not Guilty.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 4.—Dr. Charles H. Collins pleaded not guilty in the police court to-day to a charge of grand larceny in the second degree by passing an alleged worthless check. He was held to await the Grand Jury's action. He could not furnish bail.

BOSTON'S FLOATING THEATRE

Launching of the Great Vessel Upon Which Performances Are to be Given at Various Places.

BOSTON, April 4.—There was a novel kind of ship launch at East Boston this afternoon—the launching of the float which will carry the theatre of the Floating Palace Amusement Company. This is the latest thing in theatres, and Manager Laskey, who has the affair in charge, is confident that it will be a success. It is certainly unique, as the only things which approach it are the London music halls, which are moved along the docks, or the old flatboat theatres of the Mississippi River.

The theatre will be anchored off the Marine Pier, South Boston, for part of the Summer season, and will also go to Bar Harbor, Coney Island, and other Summer resorts. In the Winter it may go South. This can be easily done, as the float is broad and flat, and will tow easily.

It is built a good deal like a lighter, except that it has a rounded bow, and is very strongly put together. The stage will be at the stern, and will be 40 by 48 feet. The main floor of the theatre runs forward to the round of the bow, and has an incline of ten feet in its whole length. It is arranged so that the seats can be taken away and the floor raised to a level, making a dance hall.

There will also be a gallery, which will be a little above the deck. The house will rise thirty feet above the deck, giving a total height of forty feet for the theatre. Under the slope of the floor at the bow are the dressing rooms for the actors. They are fitted with bathrooms and every other accommodation. The men who are interested in the scheme are all Boston capitalists, and none of them has anything to do with theatrical matters at present.

KILLED BY STATE SENATOR HURT

His Ten-Year-Old Son Accused William Milne, the Victim, of Sitting in the Lap of Mrs. Hurt.

CASPAR, Wyoming, April 4.—State Senator J. J Hurt, who is also Mayor of Caspar, last evening shot and killed William Milne, a sheep herder, who had been in Mr. Hurt's employ for many years. Senator Hurt is one of the largest sheep owners in the State.

It is alleged that about a year ago Hurt's ten-year-old son came home one evening unexpectedly and found Milne sitting in his mother's lap. Mr. Hurt was away from home at the time, but the boy wrote his father of the occurrence.

Since the Mayor's return from Hot Springs, Ark., where he has been seriously ill for some months, he has been staying at a hotel, refusing to see his wife, although he had frequent interviews with the section.

Meeting Milne last evening he shot at him five times, every bullet taking effect. Milne was unarmed.

People intimate and members of the family believe that Mrs. Hurt had been wrongfully accused.

Senator Hurt was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket four years ago.

CITIZENS PURSUING ROBBERS

A Battle at the Mouth of a Pennsylvania Cave—The Robbers Take to the Mountains.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., April 4.—A posse of citizens is to-night in pursuit of a gang of robbers that has been plundering stores and residences in the vicinity of Dunbar.

The robbers entered a drug store in Dunbar two nights ago and stole $300. Last night five business houses and residences were broken into, and over $1,000 worth of property stolen.

The bandits were run down in a cave to-day, and shots were exchanged with them. The robbers finally retreated to the mountains, leaving their stolen goods behind.

One part of the posse is now guarding the cave while others are in pursuit of the thieves. John Turner, a desperate character, is leader of the gang.

EXPRESS MESSENGER SHOT BY ROBBERS

Passengers on an Oklahoma Train Despoiled of Their Valuables.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, April 4.—Five men robbed a Rock Island passenger train at Dover last night.

As the engine was taking water at Dover two men mounted the engine, and compelled the engineer and fireman to run the train about a quarter of a mile from the station. When the train came to a stop Conductor James Mack was compelled to mount the engine, after the robbers had taken from him $11 and a watch.

The door of the baggage car was locked. The robbers ordered the messenger, on penalty of death, to open the door of the car, but could get no answer. They then shot the messenger through the crack in the door. The messenger got out on the opposite side of the car, and found two more robbers lying in wait for him. They rushed at him, but on his saying he was shot, allowed him to lie down and stanch his wound with his handkerchief. Then they ordered the fireman to break open the baggage car door. He worked at it until exhausted, and the engineer was compelled to finish the job. The robbers could not, however, get the safe open, so they abandoned the effort and devoted themselves to the terrified passengers, from whom they secured about $300 and several watches. After getting all the passengers had they apologized with the remark that times were hard, and made their escape. They did not enter the sleeping car.

Honors for Miss Helen Gould.

MEMPHIS, Tenn, April 4.—Miss Helen Gould will be invited to be sponsor for the Veteran Chickasaw Guards, the famous Memphis military organization, in the coming Spring drill. This compliment is extended to Miss Gould from the fact that her father authorized this city to draw on him ad libitum during the epidemic in 1888. Miss Winnie Davis will also be asked to act in a similar capacity for another local organization.

A New Hotel for Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4.—The Venable brothers have started work on a ten-story hotel on the site of the old capitol. The building will be of granite and steel, and will cost half a million dollars, exclusive of site and furnishings. It will accommodate 1,000 guests, and is to be completed by Sept. 20. The building will face the Post Office and the Grady Monument, at Marietta and Forsythe Streets.

Politeness Has Its Reward.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Commander Davis of the Montgomery has acknowledged to the Navy Department the receipt of a Cross of the Royal Order of Isabel la Catholica, presented to him by the Spanish Government in recognition of his services in escorting the Infanta Eulalie to the World's Fair in 1893. Commander Davis was permitted by special act of Congress to receive this decoration.

One of Mr. Douglass's Heirs Dead.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The dath is announced of one of the heirs of the late Frederick Douglass—Paul, the son of Frederick Douglass, Jr., who died in August, 1892. The boy was one of three children named in Mr. Douglass's will who were to receive their father's portion of the estate. He will be buried in Cambridge, Mass.

Gov. Marvil Very Ill Again.

LAUREL, Del., April 4.—Grave anxiety again exists concerning the condition of Gov. Marvil. He had nearly recovered from his former sickness, but this week there has been a serious relapse. In addition to his former ailments erysipelas has developed.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS SAILS

Deputies Make Penal Code More Severe but Delay the Budget.

OFFICIALLY MACEO WAS DEFEATED

The Ordering of so Many Troops to the Colony Explained by the Great Difficulty of Finding Rebels.

MADRID, April 4.—Gen. Martinez Campos started from here last evening en route for Cuba. The members of the Cabinet and a large number of Deputies, Senators, Generals, and other distinguished persons bade him farewell at the station, the platfrom of which was packed with enthusiastic people who cheered for Martinez Campos and Spanish Cuba. The General will sail from Cadiz this afternoon.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved the reform of the Penal Code for Cuba, changes in which have been made with a view of inflicting severe punishment upon the promoters of rebellion and separatism.

In consequence of adverse action of the Republicans yesterday, it will be impossible to vote the budget until June.

A Cabinet Council was held to-day, over which Queen Regent Christina presided. Premier Canovas del Castillo read a dispatch from Havana stating that the insurgent leader Maceo had landed in Cuba, fought a battle with Government troops, and been defeated.

The insurgents under Maceo, who landed at Duaba and were pursued, porceeded to Cuchillas, but were met and repulsed by Lachambre at the head of a small force. Col. Salcedo defeated them in a skirmish at Manzanillo.

The Spanish Consul at Port au Prince says the Haitian Government has ordered that Gen. Gomez and José Marti, the insurgent leaders, shall be arrested at once and imprisoned in case they be found on Haitian soil.

HAVANA, April 4.—The Spanish steamer Ignacio de Loyola, conveying 1,100 soldiers to reinforce the Government troops in the Island of Cuba, arrived here to-day.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The number of Spanish troops in Cuba will, within thirty days, aggregate 40,000. Upward of 18,000 are now in Havana and in the different provinces, and at least 20,000 more will leave Cadiz this month.

The presence of these troops, it is said, is necessary, because of the difficulty of finding the insurgents. The latter are carrying on a guerrilla warfare. They do not exceed 3,000 at the utmost. Their operations are confined to Santiago de Cuba, which is filled with great mountain ranges, in which the insurgents find refuge, and from which it is difficult to dislodge them.

Governor General Calleja is still at Havana. His resignation was tendered ten days ago, but it has not been accepted. It is believed that his successor will deal more harshly with the insurgents that Calleja, who is a man of humane impulses. The whole island is now under martial law, and all offenses against the Government are punished by military tribunals.

The schooner yacht Coronet arrived this morning from Havana, Cuba, with the owner, Mr. T. Willis James, and three guests on board. The yacht has just returned from a cruise in the West Indies, having visited Bermuda, Kingston, Jamaica, and Havana, calling at Newport News on the way home.

Mr. James says that everything was quiet in Havana when he quitted. Although some time was spent in the vicinity of the Cuban coast, the yacht was not disturbed by visits from either Spanish war vessels or officers of the Government. The Coronet ran into Newport News to land two of the guests.

REBELS HAVE REVERSE REPORTS

They Hold Camaguay and Cuban Insurrections Are a Revolution.

KEY WEST, April 4.—Passengers per steamship Mascotte from Cuba confirm the report of Gen. Maceo's landing men and munitions of war near Baracoa. Flor Crombet is said to be with Maceo. The landing occurred March 23.

The insurgents are in possession of the town of Camaguay, and are concentrating their forces toward Yara. The report that Col. Lachambre is a prisoner of the insurgents at Montenegro is confirmed.

Sefior Marti, the popular Cuban leader, is said to be in Haiti, and not in Cuba.

The Cubans say that Spain will shortly have to admit the existence of a revolution.

Gen. Sanchez's presence here causes anxiety to the Federal officials. It is believed that he will take an expedition from here or from some of the adjacent keys. The cutter McLane is still here to enforce the neutrality laws.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 4.—Gen. Guesada received private dispatches this morning that Gen. Maceo, three adies, and twenty-two men have landed. This is official, and confirms other reports.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 4.—Gonzalez de Quesado, who is now the head of the Cuban party in this country since Gen. Marti's departure, accompanied by Col. Fernando Figueredo and Dr. Valdeo Dominguez, arrived here from Tampa this morning. They were met at the station by the reception committee, consisting of R. J. Martinez, E. M. Delgado, and J. P. Cancio, anl also by about fifty Cubans, and escorted to the residence of Mr. Cancio, whose guests they are while here.

To-night a mass meeting was held at Metropolitan Hall to express sympathy with the Cubans in their effort to throw off Spain's yoke. There were fully 800 persons present, including the most prominent business men of the city. Among those present were United States District Attorney Clark, United States Marshal McKay, Postmaster H. W. Clark, Mayor D. U. Fletcher, City Attorney Barrs, and Judge Gibbons of the City Court. The meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the American people here assembled:

1.—That they most heartily sympathize with the Cuban patriots in their desire and efforts to free Cuba from foreign control and obtain for the people of that island the right of self-government so much prized by us. They have vastly more reason for their action than had our forefathers, of whose actions we are so proud, and they will persist in their patriotic endeavors until Cuba is free.

2. That it is the duty of lovers of free American institutions to express their sympathy for the oppressed people of Cuba and their desire to see them free.

3. That we urge upon the Legislature of the State of Florida the duty of formally, by resolution, expressing the sympathy of the whole people of Florida with the movement for a free Cuba.

4. That we urge upon our Federal Government the duty of promptly recognizing the Cuban patriots as belligerents, and doing all in their power to procure the recognition by the Spanish Government of the freedom of the Island of Cuba.

5. That we call upon all American citizens who sympathize with the Cuban patriots to make known their sympathy, in order that their moral support may be given to the good cause.

More Room Wanted for Station E.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Postmaster Dayton of New-York City had a conference with First Assistant Postmaster General Jones regarding new quarters for Station E, now on Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue. This is the largest station in New-York City, and does a postal business equal to that of Buffalo, N. Y. The lease on the building is about to expire, and Postmaster Dayton has been looking for a new site, which will have more room, as the clerks at this station, about 200, are hampered by the crowded condition of the rooms. Several propositions have been made to Mr. Dayton to furnish new quarters, but no action has been taken by him.

MAY CALL OUT JERSEY TROOPS

Six Hundred Unpaid Hungarians at the Terra Cotta Works in Spa Springs, N. J., Threaten Violence.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 4.—Twenty-five more Deputy Sheriffs have been sent by Sheriff Serviss to the scene of the strike at the Staten Island Terra Cotta and Lumber Company at Spa Springs, near Woodbridge, to protect the property of the company. The employes of the company left work because their wages had not been paid. They were told that all would be paid this morning, but they received no money.

The situation at Spa Springs this evening is considered serious. Threats to kill those who will go to work and to burn the works are openly made by the Hungarians.

Sheriff Serviss will swear in enough special deputies in the morning to make it possible to have 100 deputies constantly on guard.

Those who are willing to return to work have been given assurances that they will be afforded protection, but those familiar with the temper of the Hungarians and the other circumstances which enter into the matter are doubtful as to the ability of the Sheriff to afford the protection he guarantees. There are 600 of the Hungarians, and every one of them is armed.

That the Sheriff realizes the size of the contract he has taken upon himself is shown by the fact that he has forwarded to Gov. Werts a statement of the condition of affairs at Spa Springs, and requested the Governor to hold the nearest and most available regiments in readiness to respond to a call for help. Orders to this effect are believed to have been already promulgated.

The Hungarians have the sympathy of the people, although none approve of the threats of violence. The workmen have not been paid for four months, and there is due them between $25,000 and $25,000.

Script was issued to the men, and for three months it was accepted by butchers and grocers until some had several thousand dollars in paper on hand. While this script may be redeemed later, it was worthless to dealers in replenishing stock, and a demand was made that the company should take up a portion of the paper. This the company was unable to do, and the storekeepers refused to honor any more script until the amount they had on hand was redeemed. This led to a strike.

The Hungarians, in many cases, are in want of enough food to sustain life. Some of them have not had more than a mouthful of food a day for a week. The company has promised again and again to pay, and has several times named days and hours when the money would be ready. The promises have never been fulfilled, although twice the strikers went to work, relying on the promises of the officials that the money would be on hand.

There is a conviction about Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, the nearest places to the works, that there will be trouble to-morrow. If an attempt is made to open the works with those who have agreed to return, the Hungarians will try to prevent it.

J. Edward Addicks, who seeks to be United States Senator from Delaware, is President of the company. He is also one of the receivers, recently appointd by Chancellor McGill. His partner in the receivership is J. V. Bacot of East Orange.

SENATOR HILL ON THE PRESIDENCY

e Would Not Debar a Southerner from the Democratic Nomination Because of Geographical Considerations.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A vigorous editorial published in The Washington Post this morning advocating the nomination of a resident of the South as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, has occasioned much comment in official and other circles here, the prevalence of opinion being singularly favorable to the position taken, which is that no reason exists, or should exist, why the South, being represented in Congress, Cabinet, and in the Supreme Court, could not with equal propriety have one of its prominent men named as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Upon this subject, the paper to-day received the following telegram from Senator Hill of New-York:

"I have perused with much interest your article, etitled 'A Southern Democrat for 1896.' It is able, creditable, and timely. Any policy which seems to debase an otherwise acceptable candidate simply by reason of the section of the country wherein he resides, is unpatriotic, unwise, and un-American, and I am opposed to it.

"This is no time for the toleration of sectional prejudices, jealousies, and animosities. The existing political conditions demand that the party should have the whole country to choose from. Let there be a free field, a fair contest, and may the best man win.

"This is my Democracy, and these are my sentiments briefly and hastitly expressed."

A VERY LIGHT VOTE IN RHODE ISLAND

Increased Republican Majority Due to Stay-at-Home Democrats.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—The plurality for the head of the Republican ticket in the election yesterday will be 10,801, as compared with 6,507, for Gov. Brown, last year, although the total Republican vote was over 4,000 less than it was last year. The Democratic vote fell off over 8,000, and the total vote cast yesterday was 43,763, as compared with 54,863, the vote cast last Spring.

The total vote is as follows: Lippitt, (Rep.,) 25,092; Littlefield, (Dem.,) 14,191; Quimby, (Proh.,) 2,494; Boomer, (Soc.,) 1,706; Foster, (People's,) 280.

On the Assembly tickets, the Democrats gained a little over last year's record. Where they have a total of five votes in the Grand Committee of the present Assembly, they will have a total of eight in the next one. The three seats gained were in Burrillville, Scituate, and Cumberland.

President Kendall Arrested.

STAPLETON, S. I., April 4.—George H. Kendall, President of the Kendall Bank Note Company, was arrested to-day on a charge of assault made by William Johnson, his coachman. He was arraigned before Justice Tirnan, at Tompkinsville, and was held upon his own recognizance to appear for examination next week.

Mr. Kendall, who resides in a handsome house on Grymes Hill, had, it is alleged, a dispute with his coachman over wages, Johnson claimed $6, while Mr. Kendall insisted that $5.16 was all that was due. Mr. Kendall attempted to eject Johnson, and, Johnson claims, picked up a hatchet and aimed a blow at his head. Johnson's hand was cut.

Dr. Drown President of Lehigh.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 4.—Dr. Thomas M. Drown was to-day elected President of Lehigh University. Dr. Drown is a graduate of the Philadelphia High School and the University of Pennsylvania, and was formerly professor of chemistry at Lafayette College. He is now a member of the Faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Drown is the first President that Lehigh has had since the death of Dr. Lamberton, two years ago, although Prof Coppee, who died about two weeks ago, had been acting President.

Spreckles Sues His Father for Libel.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Augustus Spreckles, son of Claus Spreckles, has begun an action against his father for defamation and libel for statements made while he was manager of the Spreckels' Philadelphia refinery. The plaintiff says he merely wishes to vindicate his character, and therefore only claims $300 damages, although he has really been injured to the extent of $1,600,000.

McBride Ill from Nicotine Poisoning.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4.—It is reported that John McBride, President of the American Federation of Labor, is seriously ill at Indianapolis. He returned from Hot Springs recently, having received no benefit there. He is suffering from the effects of nicotine poisoning, caused by smoking.

BREVOORT HOUSE TO CLOSE

Forced Out of Business by the Up-town Competition.

PATRONIZED BY DISTINGUISHED MEN

The Site May Be Utilized for an Apartment House—Waite's Connection with It—Long a Prosperous Hostelry.

Keen up-town competition has forced another famous down-town hotel out of the business. The Brevoort House, at Fifth Avenue and Waverley Place, will close on the 15th of this month.

O. B. Libby, who has been proprietor of it since ex-Alderman Charles B. Waite was swept out of sight in the Broadway railroad "boodle" cases, is arranging for the lease of an up-town hotel. The probabilities are that the Brevoort will be torn down and an apartment house built on the site.

The Brevoort House has been famous since war times. Twenty years ago it was probably better known to distinguished travelers from abroad than any other hotel in this country. "Sam" Ward, the famous bon vivant, used to give dinners there that everybody talked about. Lord Rosebery stopped there when he was in America. So did Lord Houghton.

Lord Dunraven could never be induced to go anywhere else. Among the distinguished railway men who used to make this hotel their home whenever they were in New-York were "Tom" Scott and John W. Garrett. Artists of reputation, including Bierstadt and Church, used to give exhibitions and luncheon parties at the Brevoort when the late Charles Delmonico was toiling hard to make a reputation for his restaurant. Famous soldiers stopped there, among them Gen. Winfield Scott. Among other distinguished people who have stopped at the house are Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands, Charles Sumner, John A. Andrew, the "War Governor" of Massachusetts; ex-President James A. Garfield, Dean Stanley, Canon Kingsley, Prof. Tyndall, Edmund Yates, George Augustus Sala, Hepworth Dixon, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Caithness, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Marquis of Queensberry, who is conspicuous just now with Oscar Wilde; Prince George of Greece, and Don Carlos of Spain.

The Brevoort House formerly belonged to the Clark estate, which included a great deal of property in the immediate neighborhood. It is owned, at present, partly by Mrs. Clark of Brooklyn, and her daughter, Mrs. Hendrickson, of this city, and partly by an infant heir in Philadelphia, whose guardian is Richard Saunders of that city. The agents for the whole estate are Parrish & Pendleton, lawyers, at 44 Broadway.

Mr. Pendelton said last evening: "I wish it to be understood that there is no controversy between the landlord, Mr. Libby, and the owners. The facts in the case are that Mr. Libby demanded a considerable decrease in the rent, and the owners did not see fit to accede to the demand. I am unable to state positively that the Brevoort House will not longer be run as a hotel, but I think it is more than likely that it will be turned into an apartment house."

The Brevoort was opened in 1854 by Curtis Judson and Mr. Tiffany. A year or so later they turned the property over to Albert Clark, who associated himself with Charles C. Waite, who had a good reputation in Chicago as a shrewd hotel manager.

It was under Mr. Waite's management for nearly twenty years that the hotel reached the heyday of its prosperity. He managed, at the same time, the famous Pequot House, near New-London, Conn., though the control of this property was largely left to his son, Charles B. Waite. The senior Mr. Waite sent his son to Europe to study the management of famous hotels there, with the idea of having him succeed to the management of the Brevoort. Some of the best-known chefs and hotel stewards in London and Paris were paid liberally to thoughly instruct him in details. But soon after young Mr. Waite returned to this city he drifted into local politics, and he ultimately became involved in the Board of Aldermen that succumbed to the wiles of the late Jacob Sharp.

Mr. Libby, the present lessee, took charge in 1884. He went there as a clerk thirteen years before, under Mr. Waite. He ran the hotel prosperously, but when the lease expires this month it will not be renewed. The furniture and fixtures will be sold at auction.

DISBARMENT FOR ATTORNEY WARTMAN

The New-Jersey Court Found Him Guilty of Grave Misconduct.

TRENTON, N. J., April 4.—The Supreme Court handed down its decision to-day in the cases against John W. Wartman, the Camden attorney at law charged with fraud by numerous clients. The Supreme Court found him guilty and disbarred him, ordering his name stricken off the attorneys' roll. The court considered only two charges out of fourteen, and found Wartman guilty of both extortion and fraud.

In one of the cases reviewed by the court, Wartman issued a writ of replevin on a chattel mortgage made by Mrs. Lydia Bender, the amount of which had been paid him. On his own testimony, the court says, Wartman exacted nearly 50 per cent. of the loan as his fee for obtaining and extending it for a few months. The specification against Wartman in this matter was, however, not for extortion, but for fraud, and the court holds that either he extorted the exorbitant fee of $44.50 for a loan of $80 from an indigent woman, who, to obtain it, was forced to pledge her bedding and other small effects, or else her testimony is practically undisputed, in which case the specification is proved.

In the other case considered by the court, Wartman obtained from Christopher Gallagher $256.60 upon his promise that he would procure from the Chancellor an order giving Gallagher the right and power to collect from the Sheriff of Camden County certain money then in the hands of the Sheriff for rents.

Belgium to be Represented at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4.—Advices from Brussels from Chevalier A. Macchi, Commissioner General to Europe for the Cotton States and International Exposition, are to the effect that the Government of Belgium will actively promote the Exposition in that country. The Commissioner has had interviews with the Commissioner of Commerce, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of Agriculture, and they will all lend their active support. Mr. Van der Perre has been appointed official representative for the Exposition in Belgium, and a fine exhibit will be secured from that country.

Traveled Abroad with Stolen Money.

BOSTON, April 4.—George H. Wheeler, Jr., a clerk in the employ of Chandler & Co., dry goods, 27 and 29 Winter Street, was sent to the bank with a twenty-two-hundred-dollar check last September, with the proceeds of which he ran away. Since that time he has visited Germany, Italy, Japan, and Australia. He recently returned to the home of his parents, in Chelsea, where he was arrested to-day. He confessed his guilt.

Father Malone Ill.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Wythe Avenue, near South Second Street, Brooklyn, and Regent of the University, has been seriously ill at his home, 69 South Third Street, for several days. He was reported as much better last night. Father Malone is seventy-four years old, and celebrated his golden jubilee as a pastor in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last August.

MR. ZIEGLER REPORTED SAFE

The Robinson Crusoe Said to Have Been Sighted Near Key West, with All on Board Well.

PALM BEACH, Fla., April 4.—The rumor that the sloop Robinson Crusoe was wrecked off Key Largo was proved false this morning by Capt. Bradley of the schooner Pearl, which arrived here about 1 A. M. from Bay Biscayne. Capt. Bradley reported that before leaving Biscayne the mail boat which runs between Key West and Biscayne arrived and reported speaking the Crusoe about six hours out from Key West. She was then running under single reef and was bound for Key West. All were well on board.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 4.—The report that the sloop Robinson Crusoe had been sighted off Key West is doubted. The Key West correspondent of a local paper has just telegraphed that nothing has been seen of the sloop in those waters. Dispatches from Fort Myers and Punta Gorda, at which the sloop might have touched, also

William Ziegler.
Reported to have been drowned in Florida.

state that nothing has been seen of her. Still there is no alarm felt at Palm Beach, whence the sloop sailed. The sloop is cruising somewhere among the Florida Keys, and those on board are having a good time without doubt.

A local paper to-night received the following from Palm Beach:

"The story of the Robinson Crusoe being lost is a fake of the silliest kind, sent from here by the correspondent of a Jacksonville paper, based on nothing whatever. It is considered an outrage here. The correspondent has just heard from all points south between here and Biscayne Bay, Key Largo, &c., and there is absolutely no ground for the story."

John C. Van Cleef, the proprietor of the Mansion House, Brooklyn, was greatly relieved when he received a telegraphic message from David Wells, the brother of John G. Wells, to the effect that the ship Robinson Crusoe had been sighted off Key West, Fla.

Mr. J. M. Coonan, the private secretary of Mr. Ziegler, also received a dispatch from Mr. Ziegler, to the same effect that the sloop had been sighted.

The place where the Robinson Crusoe was sighted is about 200 miles from Palm Beach, and this suggests that the fishing excursion was more extended than was at first named by Mr. Ziegler.

But, according to Mr. Van Cleef, Mr. Ziegler never starts out for a certain period. A few years ago, according to Mr. Van Clerf, Mr. Ziegler, while on one of his fishing excursions off Florida, was asked how long he would be absent.

"I'll stay till I catch a tarpon," was his reply, "if it takes to the 1st of July."

On this occasion, Mr. Ziegler made a very long trip, but he returned with a good catch.

FIRST CONFLICT WITH OYSTER PIRATES

A Schooner Runs into a Dredger and Cuts Away Its Bowsprit.

NEWPORT, N. J., April 4.—The first conflict between the riparian owners and the oyster pirates took place this morning on Delaware Bay. It was short and decisive. The schooner Octave, shortly before 11 o'clock, stood in for the riparian grounds about two miles below what is known as the Hawk's Nest. The riparian stake line is far out in the bay at that point.

The Octave had gone about and was preparing to drop her dredges over the sides. She was at a fairly safe distance from the armed watchers on the beach, and the steam launch Catharine was temporarily anchored up the creek. But, while the crew of the Octave were at the two windlasses, the riparian schooner F. & N. Bradford, one of the fastest boats in the fleet, hove in sight. The people aboard the Octave promptly pulled their dredges aboard and spread all their canvas, but the riparian schooner caught them right in the bow, cutting the bowsprit away as if it was a match stick.

Capt. Cobb could not arrest the Captain of the Octave for the reason that, while he was sailing in riparian waters, his dredges had not touched the riparian ground.

A NATIONAL FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

Call to be Issued from Memphis for a Meeting May 23.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 4.—Committees of the local business exchanges met to-day and decided to call a national conference for the discussion of currency and banking affairs, to be held in this city May 23, at which time the Tennessee Bankers' Association meets here.

Mayor Strong in Chinatown.

Mayor Strong, Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring, and Police Commissioner Andrews visited the Chinese quarter between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning.

They were accompanied by ten other guests, who occupied four carriages. Their main object of the visit was to attend a reception tendered by three of the most important Chinese merchants in the city. The reception was given in the Lin Hing Building, at 20 and 22 Pell Street.

Capt. Tisdall to be Retired.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Capt. William N. Tisdall, First Infantry, will be placed on the retired list of the army on Saturday, having reached the age of sixty-four years. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was appointed from that State to the Military Academy in October, 1861.

Because He Didn't Go to Brooklyn.

The court-martial ordered by Gov. Morton to try Private Joseph F. Doherty of Company K, Ninth Regiment, for absenting himself without leave during the Brooklyn trolley strike, heard testimony on the case last night, but refused to make known the verdict.

Appointed on the Governor's Staff.

ALBANY, April 4.—Gov. Morton has decided to appoint Col. Henry T. Noyes of Rochester Commissary of General Subsistence, on his military staff in place of Gen. Edward C. O'Brien, who has been selected for Dock Commissioner. Col. Noyes is a lawyer by profession.

Grand Pacific, Chicago, Closed.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The Grand Pacific Hotel has been closed. It was opened twenty-two years ago. The hotel proprietors were unable to renew the ground lease, as the owners of the land intend to put up an office building.

To Reopen Fort Marcy.

DENVER, Col., April 4.—Orders have been received from Washington by Col. Lawton, Inspector General of the Department of the Colorado, to establish his headquarters at Santa Fé May 1. This means the reopening of Fort Marcy.

THE GUEST OF GOV. MORTON

Thomas C. Platt Makes Another Sudden Visit to Albany.

A MYSTERIOUS CONFERENCE HELD

Speculations as to the Cause of Mr. Platt's Trip to the Capital and His Visit to the Governor.

ALBANY, April 4.—Congressman Ben Odell of Newburg, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee of the Republican Committee, arrived in town yesterday afternoon. Gov. Morton had gone to Ellerslie over night. Later in the evening, however, Mr. Odell telephoned to Thomas C. Platt that he ought to come to Albany without delay. This morning word was passed among the chosen few of Mr. Platt's friends that the Republican boss would arrive here at 7:45 o'clock to-night.

Just what Congressman Odell telephoned to Mr. Platt is a mystery. Some people said that it was in relation to the New-York police bills, but this was generally discredited, because, while the opinion prevails that the bills may pass the Legislature, it is thought that they will be vetoed by Mayor Strong and will therefore never become laws.

Others, again, contended that Mr. Platt's visit was for the purpose of frustrating the effort made to push William Travers Jerome into the vacancy made by the death of Judge Randolph B. Martine of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Jerome has the support, so the story goes here, of Mayor Strong and of the Committee of Seventy. He was the associate counsel with Mr. Goff of the Lexow committee.

Mr. Platt, or, at least, Mr. Platt's New-York lieutenant, Edward Lauterbach, also has a candidate in the person of ex-City Judge Ernest Hall. The fear has been great during the last twenty-four hours that Gov. Morton, who has the appointing power, had decided to select Jerome, because his legal adviser, Charles Z. Lincoln, was advocating him. Inasmuch as Mr. Lincoln had been recommended to his position by his fellow-delegates to the Constitutional Convention, Elihu Root and Joseph H. Choate, whose relations with Mayor Strong are as intimate as their relations with Mr. Lincoln, the apprehension that Gov. Morton would overlook the claims of Judge Hall, in favor of Jerome, created almost a panic in the Platt ranks here.

The correspondent of The New-York Times met Mr. Platt when he stepped from the North Shore Limited at the Union Station this evening. Mr. Platt was as disinclined to talk as usual. In answer to questions he said he had come to Albany to pay a social visit to the Govern

ANOTHER CHILD KILLED

She Is No. 106 on the List of Brooklyn Trolley Victims.

ROBEG, THE MOTORMAN, UNNERVED

"Railroad Companies Are Indifferent," Says Mayor Schieren—Provisions of His Bill for the Use of Fenders.

The Brooklyn trolley added another victim to its long list yesterday. The record now stands 106 killed.

Bright little flaxen-haired Irene Madden, who was anticipating celebrating her sixth birthday to-day, was the victim. She lay last night, cold in death, in the front parlor of the two-story frame house 339 Sackett Street, Brooklyn.

In another room in the same house was Dermott M. Madden, Irene's father. He is a letter carrier, fifty years old. He has been ill since the middle of January.

Unable to work, he has worried as he saw what little was left going day by day, until the family was almost destitute. Following this condition of affairs came the shock yesterday, when the mangled form of the baby was carried into the house.

Irene was playing tag in front of the house with other children. She ran across the street and lost her hat. She stopped and turned back, and Trolley Car 176 of the Sackett Street line, on its way to the ferry, and going down grade rapidly, struck her. She was crushed between the motor boxes. The car had no fender.

The car was raised and the child was lifted tenderly. Her abdomen had been torn and the back of her head crushed in, while her arms and legs were mangled.

An ambulance surgeon carried the body to the parents' house, which was directly in front of where the accident took place.

The family consisted of the mother and father and two brothers and two sisters. One of the neighbors said last night that she did not think the father had money enough to pay for burying the child.

Gunther Robeg, the motorman, of 1,418 Bergen Street, and the conductor, George Unterhardt, were locked up in the Butler Street Police Station on a charge of homicide.

Robeg clutched the railing in front of the desk, and came near fainting. He was greatly excited, and said that the strain was too much to bear. The child, he declared, had run in front of the car, and he was unable to stop it.

"Oh!" he exclaimed, "I wish the little girl was not dead. The thought almost makes me crazy. I am not to blame."

He was led back and locked up in a cell, and will be arraigned before Police Justice Tighe, in the Butler Street Court, to-day.

Mayor Schieren yesterday received the following letter from Judson G. Wall, who was foreman of the Coroner's jury which considered the case of Mary Medinger, who was killed in Court Street:

"Dear Sir: As foreman of the Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Mary A. Medinger, who was killed on Tuesday, March 26, I beg to inform you that we found that she was killed by Car 500 of the Court Street line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and we further found that the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company was responsible for her death in not making and enforcing proper rules for the passing of cars. And we exonerated the motorman from all blame. This verdict was based on the evidence, which showed,

"First—That the motorman had not been instructed and warned to slow up, and be particularly cautious in approaching a car that had stopped.

"Second—That the motormen are compelled to make the trip from the ferry to the stable in twenty-one minutes, and, therefore, if they lose time in lower Fulton Street, they must make it up on Court Street, (even if life is sacrificed in the attempt.)

"Third—That the car, 500, was going at a rapid rate.

"Fourth—That the woman's head was struck by the headlight of the car with sufficient force to smash the glass in the light, (and probably fracturing her skull, so that her injuries were fatal before the car passed over her.)

"We therefore hold that the accident resulted from lack of orders to slow up. I think that cars should not be allowed to pass each other at crossings and that all cars should be compelled to slow up when approaching and passing a car that has stopped. Sounding of gongs does little good. If this woman heard a gong, how was she to know that it did not belong to the car from which she had alighted?"

The Mayor said that the railroad companies were entirely indifferent to the safety of the people, and that the ordinance prescribing eight miles an hour would be rigorously enforced.

"They will not do anything," said Mayor Schieren, "unless they are taken by the neck and forced."

The Mayor will have a meeting with a committee on the question of fenders, and action will be taken in the matter. He thought it might possibly be better to wait, however, until the Legislature should determine what should be done in order that there would be no conflict.

Railroad companies in other cities, he said, co-operated with the authorities in the effort to provide proper safeguards, but in Brooklyn the companies did not seem to care anything for either the Government or for the people.

Mayor Schieren and Corporation Counsel McDonald have been for some time preparing a bill providing for the use of fenders on surface cars in Brooklyn. The fenders now in use the Mayor has pronounced as utterly useless, and he believes that the people would fare better without such fenders as the gridiron used by the Brooklyn Heights Company.

The Mayor yesterday forwarded his bill to Albany. It is as follows:

"An act requiring the use of safety fenders on all street surface cars operated by electricity in the City of Brooklyn, and providing for the style or plan thereof.

"The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"Section 1. Immediately after the passage of this act the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, the Commissioner of Police and Excise of said city, and the Commissioner of City Works of said city shall proceed to investigate in such manner as they deem best as to the style or plan and the material of safety fenders required by this act to be used upon the cars of the surface street railroad companies operating cars by electricity in the City of Brooklyn.

"Such style or plan or material shall be such as in the judgment of the said officers will afford the best protection against injury from the operation of such cars, and shall include both front and wheel guards. Said officers shall thereupon determine upon the style or plan of fender which in their judgment best serves the purpose above set forth, including the material of which the fender shall be constructed; and upon such determination they shall notify each of the street surface railroad companies operating cars by electricity in Brooklyn of their determination, giving a description of the style or plan and material of fender so determined upon.

"Sec. 2. Within three months after the receipt of such notice of the determination of the said officers, every street surface railroad company operating its cars by electricity in the City of Brooklyn shall provide and furnish upon each car a fender or fenders, with both front and wheel guards, constructed in substantial conformity with the style or plan and of the material so determined upon.

"Any such railroad company failing to provide and furnish such fender or fenders within the time aforesaid upon any of its cars shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every car not so furnished and provided; said penalty to be sued for and recovered by the City of Brooklyn, and when collected to be paid into the revenue fund of said city. And the officers of any such company who shall cause or permit any of its cars to be operated without such fender or fenders after the time aforesaid shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

AT THE HOTELS.

—John G. Milburn of Buffalo is at the Windsor.

—John De Koven of Chicago is at the Brunswick.

—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field is at the Buckingham.

—Ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth of New-Hampshire is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman Charles S. Randall of Massachusetts is at the Cambridge.

—Marshall Field of Chicago, A. J. Cassatt and Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia, John K. Cowen of Baltimore, M. H. De Young of San Francisco, and John A. Logan, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio, are at the Waldorf.

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BOOKKEEPER NOLAN A DEFAULTER

Robbed His Employers, the Proprietors of the Park Avenue Hotel—The Exact Amount Is Unknown.

William H. Earle & Son, proprietors of the Park Avenue Hotel, have been robbed by their confidential bookkeeper, William T. Nolan. The exact amount involved will not be known for several days. At present it is known to be about $8,000.

Nolan has fled, and detectives have been detailed to capture him. He is thought to be in Chicago, or in some other Western city.

Nolan is thirty-two years old, and lives at 452 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. His wife died about a month ago leaving two children, nine and two years old, respectively.

Nolan, who was formerly employed as bookkeeper for the Consumers' Ice Company, was engaged by the Earles four years ago as confidential clerk. He was well recommended, and seemed to be thoroughly honest. He had full charge of the cash and books, and the bank accounts. He made weekly and monthly statements of the finances to the Earles, and these have always appeared correct.

Everything went well until a short time ago, when Nolan began to neglect his duties. Miss Ella Lansing, who audited the accounts, discovered that Nolan's books did not balance with her's, and she asked him to arrange matters. This he agreed to do, but continued to neglect the work until Miss Lansing complained to Manager F. M. Reed. It was decided last week to look into Nolan's accounts on Monday. This information was imparted to Nolan on Friday afternoon. He made no comment, but when Miss Lansing handed him $1,500 later in the day he credited her with $500, and, as alleged, pocketed the balance. He was at his post Saturday morning, but after luncheon he left the hotel, and has not been heard from since.

Expert accountants were put at work on Nolan's books on Monday, and it was very soon discovered that he was a defaulter. He apparently began taking money about eighteen months ago in sums of from $500 to $1,000 at a time, and covered up the embezzlements by altering his figures. The accountants have thus far discovered thefts amounting to $3,000, but as they have not progressed very far it is expected they will find a greater shortage before they complete their labors. They are hampered by the absence of Nolan's journal, which he destroyed.

"We have traced Nolan to Chicago," said Manager Reed yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times. "He went to Chicago Saturday afternoon over the New-York Central Railroad. But he did not take anything with him that might lead to his identity. He took nothing that bore his name or his initials. It is thought that he speculated and lost money, and drew on the hotel finances to redeem himself."

Nolan's sister-in-law has kept house for him since his wife's death. He told her on Saturday he was going to Albany to visit his mother.

Chamber of Commerce Affairs.

At the monthly meeting yesterday of the Chamber of Commerce, A. Foster Higgins, from the Committee on Harbor and Shipping, offered a resolution that the rules of the international code govern vessels at this port beyond a line from Highland Light to the Scotland Lightship, and thence to the whistling buoy off Rockaway. This boundary had been suggested by the Maritime Association. It was approved at yesterday's meeting. The Secretary of War will be asked to adopt and promulgate it.

Frederick D. Tappen, James M. Constable, and William H. Wickham were appointed a committee to nominate officers to be elected at the annual meeting May 2. Henry Hentz and Stephen W. Carey will audit the accounts of the Chamber for the last year.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Lexington, Va., April 4.—Mrs. Richard Vaux, widow of Richard Vaux of Philadelphia, has sent a check for $1,000 to J. Randolph Tucker as a nucleus for a fund for erecting a building for a law school at Washington and Lee University.

Louisville, Ky., April 4.—Joseph J. Willis, chief engineer of the Louisville Veneer Mills, was caught in the shaft of a flywheel making 200 revolutions a minute, and was dashed against the wall and ceiling of a room, being instantly killed.

Providence, R. I., April 4.—John Adams, thirty-five years old, a well-known resident of Johnston, was killed in a barn on Brown Street, in that town, this afternoon by a kicking horse owned by Charles Siegel.

Springfield, Mo., April 4.—J. G. Langley and A. Ward were arrested to-day. The authorities have evidence that the prisoners were connected with the recent Iron Mountain train robbery.

Rochester, N. Y., April 4.—The jury in the case of Patrick Gavin, charged with the murder of Howard L. Abbott, at Charlotte, last Summer, to-night rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Hot Springs, Ark., April 4.—The smallpox epidemic is over. No embargo is placed on travel, and quarantine at Camden and other points near is abolished.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

11:55 P. M.—Lighter Mission, loaded with cotton, Pier 42, North River; damage, $4,000. Pier owned by French Steamship Line; damage, $1,000.

11:55 P. M.—Rubbish at Niblo's Garden; no damage.

9:30 A. M.—182 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Mary Bartens, tenement; damage, $50.

3 P. M.—216 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Alice Thompson, tenement; damage slight.

3:40 P. M.—150 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; Mrs. R. Mulgrew, dwelling; damage, $2,500.

4 P. M.—322 Delancey Street; Davis Tompauter, paints; damage, $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Goderich, Ontario, April 4.—The Grand Opera House, C. G. Armstrong's general store, with a millinery store adjoining, and the book and stationery store of D. B. Calbick, and Robinson's dry goods store burned; loss $30,000, partly covered by insurance.

St. Louis, April 4.—Several frame buildings used as dwelling houses, grocery stores, and restaurants, together with the repair sheds and a number of milk cars belonging to the Suburban Street Railway, at Wells Station burned; loss $35,000, partially covered by insurance.

HIS IMPRESSIONS OF RUSSIA

CHARLES A. DANA LECTURES BEFORE THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

What He Said of the People, Cities, and Country Districts in the Land of the Czars.

"A Traveler's Impressions of Russia" was the subject chosen last night by Charles A. Dana, editor of The New-York Sun, when he talked to the members of the Catholic Club, at 120 West Fifty-ninth Street, about his recent sojourn in Europe.

The ballroom of the club had been set aside for the purposes of the address, and before the appointed hour it was filled. It became necessary to place seats in the large lobby adjacent.

Vigorous applause greeted the entrance of Judge Joseph F. Daly, the President of the club, who escorted Mr. Dana. With them came Archbishop Corrigan, Mgr. Farley, and Father Connolly. Among the others present were Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Judge Fitzgerald, Judge W. H. Ten Eyck, John D. Crimmins, John F. Carroll, Dock Commissioner James J. Phelan, Dock Commissioner Edward C. O'Brien, John G. O'Keeffe, and Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Judge Daly, in introducing Mr. Dana, said:

"We might be content to rest our welcome to our distinguished guest, Mr. Charles A. Dana, with the expression conveyed by the applause which greeted his entrance and which was aroused at the mention of his name.

"There are two reasons why Mr. Dana is here. The first is because we like him, and the second and most important is because he likes us. We know that from the promptness and cordiality with which he responded to our invitation. When Mr. Dana stands before us we feel that we are in the presence of one of the survivors of th large company of men who have been the power that has made the American press what it is to-day."

Mr. Dana told his auditors in a delightfully informal manner of the many interesting things he had witnessed during his tour through the land of the Czars. Among other things he said:

"It has long seemed to me that the most interesting country to be explored by strangers is Russia, and in pursuit of that idea I went there one year ago. It was impossible for me to make a study of Russia or to see it all during the short time I was there, but I have brought back some delightful recollections of my visit.

"When I determined and found it possible to go there the first question was by which door I should go in, and I want to advise any one undertaking that journey to enter Russia by the south. The majority of people go to Russia in the Winter, and confine their visit to St. Petersburg, and the court. I wanted to see the people of Russia in the country, so I went in the Spring. From Austrian Poland we went to Russia from Cracow, one of the most interesting towns I ever visited. We started from Cracow early in the morning, and got to Russia and visited the Custom House at 7 oclock in the evening. The country we passed through was not diversified, but cultivated, and the people seemed industrious, and comfortable. Our first introduction to the Russians was at the Custom House, and we were treated there as we were treated by all Russians, with great kindness and politeness."

Describing Kieff, the first Russian city he visited, Mr. Dana said:

"It is one of the most beautiful places in the world, it is most picturesque, and admirable, it bewilders the eye. While I was there, the beet-sugar makers were holding a convention, and a more substantial, comfortable looking set of business men I never saw. One I was told was the richest man in Poland. The streets of Kieff, because of their activity, the push and energy that is going on remind you more of Chicago than any place I know of. Generally speaking, the Russians are not a rapid people, but it is remarkable to see with what rapidity the people go about their business.

"The Russian railways are exceedingly comfortable. The roadbed is always smooth and solid, and I saw none that seemed to be negligently constructed. The cars are larger than ours, and are divided into compartments. On one side is a corridor running the entire length. The fastest speed made seemed to be about thirty miles an hour.

"I did not see a house in Russia that showed squalor or extreme poverty. The laborers all seemed comfortable. About the Russian people there is one impression they always make, and that is of extreme kindness and neighborliness. That is the fact not merely among the common people, but among people of every class."

Having described at length his visit to Moscow and St. Petersburg, Mr. Dana asked if there was any point on which he had not touched, and on which his auditors desired information.

Some one asked, "How about the Catholic Church?"

Mr. Dana replied:

"I do not know. The last Catholic Church I was in was in Cracow. In the Greek Church everything rests upon the people. I remember that a Russian official told me that the Greek Church is superior to the Catholic Church, as an ecclesiastical organization, because it rests upon the mass of the people; the Catholic Church was inferior because it rests upon the supreme decision of the sovereign. I did not say so, but I felt like asking him why he did not apply the same reasoning to Russian politics."

THE BROOKLYN DRY DOCK CONTRACT

John Gillies Must Explain Again Why It Should Not Be Annulled.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Secretary Herbert has formally notified John Gillies, contractor of the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to appear before him Monday next to show cause why his contract shall not be abrogated. This is the third time Mr. Gillies has had similar summons, the first about a year ago, and the second last Fall.

The contract, which was made Nov. 17, 1892, called for the completion of the work within thirty-two months. The naval inspectors have frequently reported that little practical progress was being made on the work, and there was little prospect of its being completed in twice the contract time. As it is very important to have the dock for the use of the battle ships, Secretary Herbert has given the contractor every facility for pressing the work, but lately Mr. Gillies has been embarrassed by a strike among his workmen, and one of Mr. Gillies's bondsmen has notified the Navy Department that he desires to withdraw from responsibility.

The question of his liability under the contract, it is understood, has been referred to the Attorney General for his opinion, the legal authorities of the Navy Department having concluded that amenments to the contract had vitiated it.

Baptist Social Union Meets.

The Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island held a ladies' meeting at the Hotel Savoy last night. The subject discussed was "The Relation of the Modern Library to Education and the City."

The speakers were Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Library; Melville Dewey of Albany, and James C. Carter of this city.

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A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Keppler—Bechtel.

STAPLETON, L. I., April 4.—Joseph Keppler of New-York, son of the late editor of Puck, and Miss Lulu Eva Bechtel, daughter of the late George Bechtel, the wealthy brewer of Stapleton, S. I., were married to-night in the First Presbyterian Church.

The bride wore white ivory satin en train, point lace, with full veil of tulle, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her ornaments were a diamond crescent, the gift of the groom, and a pearl necklace, the gift of her mother. The maid of honor was Miss Agnes E. Bechtel, sister of the bride, who wore white satin and lace, and carried a bouquet of daisies. The bridesmaids, Miss Eva Barth, Miss Lottie Barth, Miss Josie Horrmann of Staten Island, and Miss H. Wirsing of New-York, wore white silk and lace, and carried bouquets of daisies.

The best man was James T. Birch, Jr., of Burlington, N. J., and the ushers were Joseph Barth, Oscar E. Walter, Edward Wagner, Charles Wirsing, Jacob Jannin, and William Wirsing.

A reception followed at the residence of the bride's mother, on Boyd Hill. The bride received under a wreath of Easter lilies and bride roses, and fully three hundred extended their congratulations. Among them were:

Mr. and Mrs. John Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Walter, Mr. Schwartzmann of Puck, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Doelger, Mr. Doelger, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Doelger, Mr. and Mrs. William Hechler, Mrs. Wirsing, Mr. and Mrs. August Horrmann, Mr. and Mrs. Badenhausen, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Pommer, Mrs. Emma Schering, and Miss Millington, Miss Doscher of Brooklyn, Charles Doscher, Dr. and Mrs. Canditus, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Weiderer, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Barth, C. Barth, Dr. Louis Hoyt, Miss Hoyt, John Wagner, Mrs. Rubsam, Mr. and Mrs. August Dejonge, Mr. and Mrs. U. W. Becker, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Dea, Mr. and Mrs. Bramm, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Warth, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herpich, Mr. and Mrs. William Mullin, Mr. and Mrs. William Eddy, Miss Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Howarth, Mr. and Mrs. William Stake, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Warth, Mr. A. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Scharrmann, Miss Rottmann, Miss Ellen Dejonge, Mrs. Horn, Fred Beyer, and Walter Klauber.

James—Gary.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Miss Minnie Holt Gary, daughter of James A. Gary, was married at the residence of her father at noon to Henry P. James, son of the late Henry James. The Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, officiated. The bridesmaids were the six sisters of the bride, Dr. Francis Miles Chisholm the best man, and Messrs. Arthur and Herbert James of New-York and Enoch Pratt Hyde and William Pleasants of Baltimore the ushers.

The Third Suicide on the Farm.

LEWISTON, N. Y., April 4.—William Carpenter, aged sixteen years, committed suicide by hanging himself in a barn on Powell's farm this morning. A peculiar thing in connection wth the act is that it is the third suicide committed on this farm.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 4.—J. W. Stancliffe of North Collins committed suicide at a farmhouse in Volusia ths evening. He placed the muzzle of a gun to his left side, pushed the trigger with a stick, and received the charge in his head. Business reverses was the cause.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Germania Bank obtained a judgment yesterday for $5,000 against Edward Records of 32 Liberty Street, the New-England Milling and Manufacturing Company, and the United States Oil and Tallow Company, of which concerns Mr. Records was President. The claim is on a note made by Harvey M. La Follette for $5,000, and dated Aug. 10, 1894, payable five months from date, to the order of the New-England Milling and Manufacturing Company, which was indorsed by that company, by the United States Oil and Tallow Company, and by Records. When presented for payment the note was protested. The suit was brought against Mr. La Follette also, but his name does not appear on the judgment. Mr. Records made an assignment in June last, with liabilities of $26,000.

—Judgment for $525 was entered yesterday against Napoleon Sarony, the photographer, of 37 Union Square, in favor of George G. Gulon for four months' rent claimed to be due from Dec. 1 of the fourth story of 41 Union Square.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $850 against W. Rowe, as surviving partner of the shipwright firm of George Thorburn & Co. of 384 South Street, in favor of David Baird for goods sold and delivered.

—Charles Carroll Godman confessed judgment yesterday for $3,215 in favor of Lee, Tweedy & Co. for merchandise sold in 1891 to the firm of Godman & Co., lately doing business at Tiffin and Lima, Ohio.

—The schedules of Henry Carter, wholesale dealer in jewelry at 198 Broadway, show liabilities of $30,893, contingent liabilities of $4,418, nominal assets of $23,667, and actual assets of $6,487.

—An execution for $2,179 has been received by the Sheriff against Henry MacFarland of 33 Pine Street in favor of Hudson Clarke on several promissory notes.

—Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday sold out the chandeliers, window panels, &c., in Morris Tekulsky's liquor salcon, at 113 Park Row, for about $55.

—Francis Higgins, receiver of the North River Bank, entered a judgment yesterday for $5,013 against Elisha Robinson on a note.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The American Swan Boat Company of Brooklyn, to sell, rent, and operate pleasure boats; capital, $20,000. Directors—A. H. Dolliver, Arnold Fisch of Brooklyn and Charles Bierman of Newark, N. J.

Hardiman Real Estate and Building Company of Watertown; capital, $25,000. Directors—John Hardiman, Michael Hardiman, and J. A. Hardiman of Watertown.

St. Johnsville Manufacturing Company of St. Johnsville, to manufacture and sell paper boxes, dishes, pails, &c.; capital, $6,000. Directors—J. J. Reardon, Noah Beekman, Wesley Alter, Christian Corte of St. Johnsville, and Eli Van Brocklin of Amsterdam.

The Streeter Lithographic Company of the village of Sea Cliff, Queens County; to do a general lithographing, printing, binding, and manufacturing stationery business, &c.; capital, $3,000. Directors—William A. M. Streeter and H. La Page Streeter of Glen Cove and Edwin H. Speed of Sea Cliff.

Buffalo Refining Company of Buffalo; to produce, buy, and sell crude oil and petroleum products, as well as vegetable, animal, and fish oils, &c.; capital, $15,000. Directors—Charles B. Matthews, Jennie L. Matthews, F. R. Beardsley of Buffalo, H. M. Matthews of Chicago, and F. B. Matthews of Ithaca.

Phelps Land Company of Buffalo; capital, $32,000. Directors—Walter Phelps, Albert G. Bushnell, and Thomas F. Marsden of Buffalo.

Troy Sheet Metal Company of Troy, to manufacture, purchase, sell, and repair articles made wholly or in part of metal; capital, $10,000. Directors—Jessie D. Ennis and Robert J. Wylie of Troy and F. H. Knox of Lansingburg.

The Pleasant Point Yacht Club of Jamaica. Trustees—M. G. Hollis, Francis Francis, Henry Plauth, W. B. Howard, Jr., Paul Zartmann, A. Zartmann, W. F. Keeley, V. S. Henderson, C. E. Raynor, Thomas O'Neil, Emil Kuhn, and John E. Shearsen.

COFFEE DEALERS WATCH A DEAL

Interested in an Attempt to Corner the Market—The Pool Led by Guzman Blanco in Paris.

Dealers and speculators in coffee are watching with much interest for the outcome of an attempt to make a corner in the market.

The pool working the deal is led by Guzman Blanco, ex-President of Venezuela. He lives in Paris, and is credited with a fortune of $10,000,000. His alertness has secured for him the support of the Bank of France, but that institution has protected itself against the chances of his age—seventy-five years—in the contest with the world's traders, by limiting its advances to 30 per cent. of the value of the coffee held by the pool.

The extent of the pool's purchases is not definitely known. It is said to have 200,000 bags stored at Havre, worth $4,000,000 at present prices, besides an enormous line of contracts for future delivery. Paper profits on the holdings and the futures are probably large, but the course of the market makes it doubtful how the pool would come out if it were to try to unload.

The market here has been paralyzed by the pool. Every advance in price has been met by offerings, coming apparently from the pool. Whenever traders have put out short lines, the same influence seems to have been used to advance prices. Speculation was killed by these tactics, and spot trade restricted to absolute needs.

The price has not varied materially in weeks, and dealings dropped recently to 250 bags for an entire day. This was a low record, but it indicated the lethargy that has overcome the market.

Dealers cannot foresee how the pool can profit in such a market, especially in view of smaller shipments than the average from Rio and Santos, and reduced receipts at Rio on account of cholera. They recall a similar operation, undertaken in 1880, when G. Kaltenbach of Paris accumulated 1,000,000 bags. His scheme failed, and coffee houses in various parts of the world which had tried to follow the leader were carried down in the crash. For the present markets here and in Europe are completely under the influence of the Blanco deal.

Trying New Lifeboats.

The North German Lloyd steamship Havel, which yesterday arrived from Bremen and Southampton, has been supplied with two new metallic lifeboats, the invention of a Holland sea Captain, the patent having been acquired from him by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. It is claimed that these lifeboats are so fitted that they can be launched in forty seconds. Should they prove satisfactory all steamships of the company will be supplied with them.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-martial at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.—Detail—Lieut. Col. William J. Lyster, Major James W. Powell, Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, Capt. Daniel Cornman, Capt. Willis Wittich, Capt. Francis E. Eltonhead, Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, Lieut. Willson Y. Stamper, Lieut. Almon L. Parmenter, Lieut. William M. Morrow, Lieut. William H. Mullay, Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, and Lieut. David G. Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantry, with Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer, Twenty-first Infantry, as Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. Frank Taylor, Fourteenth Infantry, ten days; Capt. John A. Baldwin, Ninth Infantry, ten days' extension; Capt. William L. Pitcher, Eighth Infantry, ten days' extension; Lieut. W. M. Wren, Seventeenth Infantry, four months; Capt. John J. Haden, Eighth Infantry, four months and fifteen days.

—Court-martial at Jackson Barracks, La.—Detail—Capt. Frank W. Hess, Third Artillery; Capt. Junius L. Powell, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Charles Humphreys, Third Artillery; Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, Lieut. Charles C. Gallup, and Lieut. George Le R. Irving, Third Artillery, with Lieut. John P. Hains, Third Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—For the trial of Sergt. John Dowd, Battery A, Third Artillery, only Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, Lieut. William E. Birkhimer, and Lieut. Charles C. Gallup, Third Artillery, are detailed members of the court-martial at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

—Capt. Frank Baker, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the State camp grounds, at Quoinset Point, R. I., on official business pertaining to the construction of a seacoast battery for the State of Rhode Island.

—Capt. C. S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, Judge Advocate of the court-martial at Governors Island, N. Y., will proceed to Utica, N. Y., to prepare evidence for same.

—Lieut. Ulysses G. Worrilow, Twentieth Infantry, has been transferred from Company I to Company D of that regiment.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

					A. M.
Sun rises...5:37	Sun sets...6:29	Moon sets...3:38			

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:18	3:55	9:37	10:08
Governors Island	3:43	4:24	10:24	10:44
Hell Gate	5:36	6:17	11:49	12:12

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	.....
Auranla, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Windward Islands	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Danic, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manitoba, La Plata Countries	11:00 A. M.	.....
Mobile, London	.....	.....
Obdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, APRIL 8.

Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

Havel, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
Portia, Jamaica	.....	.....

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) April 5.—Boston City, Swansea, March 23; Cufic, Liverpool, March 28; Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa, March 26; Glanayron, Huelva, March 18; Hekla, Christiansand, March 22; Largo Bay, Gibraltar, March 21; Marengo, Antwerp, March 17; Massasoit, Swansea, March 21; Saragossa, Gibraltar, March 21.

SATURDAY, April 6.—New-York, Southampton, March 30; Santiago, Nassau, April 2; Umbria, Liverpool, March 30.

SUNDAY, April 7.—Bielda, St. Lucia, March 30; La Normandie, Havre, March 30; Orinoco, Bermuda, April 4; Scandia, Havre, March 25; Taarmina, Hamburg, March 22; Wittekind, Bremen, March 25.

MONDAY, April 8.—Alvena, Kingston, April 2; Amazonense, Para, March 24; Bovic, Liverpool, March 29; City of Washington, Havana, April 4; France, London, March 24; Galileo, Hull, March 23; Spaarndam, Rotterdam, March 27.

TUESDAY, April 9.—Ailsa, Kingston, April 4; Friesland, Antwerp, March 31; Gran-

BABY HUMORS

Instantly Relieved
And Speedily Cured by

Cuticura

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, economical, and permanent cure of the most distressing of itching and burning skin and scalp diseases, after all other methods fail.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

DEAFNESS

And HEAD NOISES relieved by using Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums, new scientific invention. They are safe, comfortable, and invisible, have no wire or string attachment. Deafness has been relieved after 70 years' standing. Mr. George H. Wilson, inventor, is in charge of New-York office, and he will take pleasure in explaining and showing the merits of the drums. Write for pamphlet or call. Consultation and examination free. Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1,122 Broadway, New-York.

Hilton, Hughes & Co. Successors to A. T. Stewart & Co.

THINK OF A BUSY FRIDAY

But that's just what you'll see here. A harvest of Remnants and Odd Pieces will make many a bargain hunter's heart glad. The extra tempting lots are at a score of counters—almost anywhere you stop.

SILK SHORT PIECES

If the length suits it's often like getting three yards for the price of one—choice, current Silks.

300 remnants of Crepes, Crepons, black Jap Silks, fancy Wash Silks and Surahs. Have been 39, 50 and 65c. Lengths up to 8 yds., at **18c.** the yd.

800 remnants Habutai Wash Silks, Glace Satins, black China and India Silks, printed India and Jap Silks, including many 75 and 85c. kinds at **33c.** the yd. Lengths up to 12 yds.

500 remnants of $1 and $1.25 Silks, all kinds of weaves and colors, up to 10 yds., at **48c.** the yd.

200 black Silk remnants at just half.

Velvet remnants, all colors, up to 6 yds., $1 and $1.25 qualities, at **25c.** the yd.

Rotunda.

DRESS GOODS

Mostly dress pattern lengths—but marked as if they were scraps.

At **$1.60** to **$4.95** the dress pattern of 6 to 8 yds.—ample for a generous dress. Spring styles and shades that are worth to-day, from the piece, $2.50 to $8 the pattern. Only 1,000.

At **$1.50** to **$1.75** each, 450 dress patterns, of fine Duchesse Jaconets, 12 to 14 yds., worth $1.80 to $2.25.

At **$1.80** each, 200 dress patterns of Scotch Gingham, lates styles and colorings, regularly $3.50 the pattern.

A variety 2 to 5 yd. pieces on a separate table, at one-third original value.

In and Near Rotunda.

LACES, WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS

Lace remnants, all sorts, at one-half the regular price.

White Goods remnants, all sorts, at **5** and **10c** the yd.

In the largest daylight Ribbon store, such grades as we do not carry hereafter, 5c the yd.—no matter what the cost.

Odd Notions, Buttons, Shields, Braids—here and there a little undesirable, **5** and **10c.** Some were ten times the price.

Broadway and Tenth Street.

BUTTONS, WHO WANTS THEM?

Pure white pearl. Just right for underwear; white dresses and all that. Standard grade, 16 to 24 line, 21c. the card of 2 doz.—less than the shell would cost.

Extra heavy, extra fine, extra white, same size, 19c. the card of 2 doz.

Either lot is at less than half.

Broadway.

GIRLS' REEFERS

Wool Serge Reefers, very large sailor collar, large sleeves; collar and sleeves trimmed with braid, silvered buttons, bound seams, navy blue, 4 to 14 years, $2.25.

Fine all-wool cloth Reefers, pointed collar, belt at back, trimmed on belt, collar and cuffs with straight and serpentine braid, extra large sleeves, navy and cardinal, 4 to 14 years, $4.

A small lot of Reefers in mixed and plain cloths, that have been $6.50 to $12, may go at $3 and $5. One of a kind.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR

Don't think that because prices are so absurd, qualities are. See the goods, they'll do the rest.

Women's colored ribbed lisle thread Hose, tan, bronze, pink, sky, **25c.** the pair.

Women's ingrain black lisle thread Hose, Hermsdorf dye, 3 pairs for **$1**; were 50c. each.

Boys' Swiss ribbed écru cotton Shirts and Drawers, sizes 7 to 10, **19c.** each

COAL FROM THE LUNGS.

Several Tons of It Breathed Out in a Lifetime.

We breathe oxygen in, and coal out. Experiments show that eight ounces troy of solid carbon are given off by a pair of human lungs every 24 hours. That would be 6½ tons in a life of 75 years. What would that amount of carbon be worth in the form of diamond? A diamond is pure carbon.

The price of diamonds concerns very few people, but the condition of the lungs is a matter of supreme importance in this season of changing weather. Unless the lungs be strong they cannot expel the carbon. A cold attacking them directly weakens them.

Any depression, though it seems to affect only one organ, must be overcome by bracing the whole body. For this purpose the doctors prescribe stimulants.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is highly prized by the medical profession, because it rouses the latent energy of the body, creates a keen appetite, and is invigorating and nerve-soothing. If the use of it were followed by an injurious reaction the doctors would not commend it. The fact is, that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey stimulates the organs to do their work properly, so that all ground gained is held.

Hence, it is a standard medicine; a household remedy of proven value. It is especially useful in the Spring to fight those obstinate colds, that so often develop into pneumonia and bronchitis.

MONEY FOR THE INSTITUTIONS

CONTROLLER TO RELEASE FUNDS DUE TO THE CHARITIES.

Corporation Counsel Scores the Barney Dumping Company—Lieut. Delehanty's Patent Dumping Scow.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday in the Mayor's office. The Controller announced that in consequence of a decision by Corporation Counsel Scott respecting the moneys due charitable institutions, only the sanction of the board remained to be given before the institutions that are greatly in need of the appropriations made them last December are paid.

The amount due is $64,989.60, and the Controller, after a discussion, was instructed to release the moneys.

Commissioner Waring, in a communication, said that at the last meeting of the board he had been requested to defer closing the contract for the building of a patent dumping scow invented by Lieut. Delehanty until it could be ascertained if there was any danger of the city being involved in litigation for using an infringed patent.

The Commissioner said that he had signed the contract before he received the request. Controller Fitch opposed the appropriation for the building of the boat, although it had already been passed at the last meeting. He said that to dump garbage in the sea was barbarous, and that, as the city was now threatened with damage suits for using infringed patented articles amounting to $10,000,000, and as long as he was a member of the board, he would never vote for the city using a patented article. A letter was then read from the Patent Office at Washington, stating that a patent had been allowed to the inventor.

Lieut. Delehanty said that he had wanted to build the boat himself, as he had plenty of money, but that Commissioner Waring insisted that the city should build it at its own expense.

Commissioner Waring was present, but did not deny that he had insisted that the city pay for the boat. It came out that the Commissioner had taken this course, thinking that for the city to build the boat would be cheaper than to buy it after the inventor had built it.

Corporation Counsel Scott said that the Barney Dumping Company had made charges that the boat was not patented, and was likely to prove a failure. He said the company was unworthy of belief; that it had squeezed the city when its boats were the only ones obtainable, and forced the city to pay exorbitant prices, and now, he declared, the city should get back at the company.

"An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," said the Controller.

"We want fair play," said the Mayor.

"Fair play means when a fellow squeezes you, squeeze him back," said the Corporation Counsel.

The contractor building the boat said that it was under way. The matter was laid over.

The Park Department received $191,500 for completing Riverside Park.

Thursday, April 11 was set for hearing representatives of charitable institutions that claimed a share of the fund from theatrical licenses.

It was decided to place fire escapes on the College of the City of New-York, although President Webb of the college opposes them.

A communication was read from Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, asking that work begin work on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse for the annexed district. He wrote that the money was authorized by an act of the Legislature. No objection being made, it was voted to give the money asked for.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND AND EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southeast, probably rain Saturday.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southeast, probably rain Saturday.

NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, increasing cloudiness, warmer, fresh south winds. LOUISIANA, increasing cloudiness, probably showers near the coast, warmer in central and southern portions, fresh south winds. EASTERN TEXAS, increasing cloudiness, probably showers near the coast, warmer in eastern portion, brisk southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, partly cloudy, cooler Friday evening, high southerly winds. ARKANSAS, increasing cloudiness, warmer in central and eastern portion, brisk southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness and showers by Friday night, warmer, southeast winds. ILLINOIS, increasing cloudiness and showers, warmer, brisk southeast winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, increasing cloudiness, probably rain by Friday night, warmer, southeast winds. OHIO, cloudy, with rain Friday evening or night, warmer, southeast winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and LOWER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness, with showers Friday evening or night, warmer, east to southeast winds. WISCONSIN, showers, warmer Friday, colder Saturay, east to southeast winds. MINNESOTA, showers, warmer in eastern, colder in western portion, southeast, shifting to northwest winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, showers, warmer during Friday, colder in western portion Friday evening, decidedly colder Saturday, high southerly winds. COLORADO, snow flurries, moderate cold wave, high west to northwest winds. MONTANA, cloudy and threatening, much colder in eastern portion, high westerly winds. INDIANA, increasing cloudiness, with showers Friday evening or night, warmer, brisk southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, showers, probably changing to snow flurries, decidedly colder Friday evening, high winds shifting to northwest. KANSAS, cloudy, with showers, probably changing to snow flurries in western portion, much colder Friday evening, high winds, shifting to northwesterly.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in the West and Northwest, and a storm of considerable strength is central over the Dakotas. The barometer has risen rapidly over the Northern Plateau, and Northern Pacific coast districts. The temperature has risen throughout the central valleys and Western States, and the maximum temperature, above 80°, is reported from Kansas, and over the interior of Texas. A decided fall in temperature has occurred over the Middle and Northern Plateau regions. Generally fair weather has prevailed, except over the Northern Plateau, and in the Northern Pacific coast States, where showers have occurred. Warmer, and generally fair weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast districts Friday, and probably followed Saturday by rain in the Middle Atlantic and New-England States. In the central valleys and West lake regions, increasing cloudiness and showers are indicated for Friday. A decided fall in temperature is indicated for the Northwest.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Lake Line Managers Agree on Distribution of East-bound Freight.

FINAL ACTION TAKEN YESTERDAY

An Assurance that Rates Will Be Strictly Maintained This Season —Trunk Line Association People Satisfied.

All of the members of the association of lake transportation lines met in the Trunk Line Association offices in this city yesterday and agreed on the distribution of lake and rail traffic—package freight—eastbound, for the approaching navigation season.

An agreement was adopted which provides for a fair and satisfactory apportionment of the business, and also gives assurance of a strict maintenance of rates throughout the season. The established rate for all-rail traffic is 25 cents per 100 pounds on sixth-class freight. The lake differential from Chicago to New-York is 5 cents, making the regular schedule 20 cents. Yesterday's agreement will take effect with the opening of navigation, and it applies to business originating at Northwestern points and at Lake Superior and Lake Michigan ports proper.

The following representatives of the lake lines were present: Chairman Washington Bullard of the Union Steamboat Company, Edwin T. Evans of the Anchor Line, S. D. Caldwell of the Western Transit Company, John Gordon of the Northern Steamship Company, Henry C. French of the Union Transit Company, H. L. Shute and R. H. Hebard of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Buffalo Steamship Company, and Fred D. Underwood of the "Soo" Line.

In adjusting the percentages of apportionment of business, Commissioner J. F. Goddard acted as arbitrator. The trunk line connections of the lake lines are greatly interested in the action taken yesterday, because it gives an assurance of the stability of lake rates that has never before existed.

A meeting of the trunk line Executive Committee was also held yesterday afternoon, at which various matters were discussed. The application of the Jersey Central Road for recognition as one of the initial lines out of New-York was talked over and laid on the table. There appears to be an indisposition on the part of the trunk line people to grant the Jersey Central's request, for the reason that should they do so there are many other short lines, each of which might feel justified in putting in a similar claim.

PRESIDENT DEPEW'S VIEWS.

Not Much Improvement in Railroad Business Expected Before Fall.

Chauncey M. Depew, who has just returned from a trip to Chicago, said yesterday: "I found while I was in the West that eastbound freight rates were in a frightfully demoralized condition. The Grand Trunk had cut the rate on grain from 20 to 12 cents, and all of the trunk lines promptly met the cut. It will therefore be a short and sharp fight. The action of the trunk lines in this matter will probably prove to be a good thing. Some such drastic treatment is needed to bring men who persist in cutting rates to their senses. Of course everybody knows that the railroads cannot carry grain for 12 cents a hundredweight except at a heavy loss.

"I found the railroad people west of Chicago rejoicing over the very healthy revival of local business. They all thought that but for the unprecedented and total failure of the crops, railroad earnings would now be showing a marked increase. As it is, however, not much increase can be expected before next Fall. Things looked pretty badly for the farmers this Spring until last week, when abundant rains came I do not look for much improvement in railroad earnings until the next crop is marketed in the Fall.

"With the new crop and the revival of business combined, there is reason to expect after next September or October several years of very prosperous business for the railroads."

Mr. Depew added that a slight improvement was already noticeable in westbound railroad traffic.

A meeting of the Presidents and chief executive officers of all the trunk lines, and their Western connections will be held in this city next Tuesday to consider the eastbound rate situation.

A Unique Prize Contest.

Theodore Butterfield, General Passenger Agent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, has hit upon the novel idea of using the income tax return blank as a means of affording amusement and reward to all the persons who participate in the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg's personally-conducted excursion to Washington on next Tuesday.

Copies of the official statement required for income tax returns will be distributed among the excursionists, and the person making the best parody on the questions and answers will receive a prize. The prize will be a ticket to Washington and return for the tenth annual excursion next year. The blanks must be filled in in ink and the competition closes on June 1. Answers must be sent to Theodore Butterfield, General Passenger Agent, Syracuse.

The judges are "to be selected from among the brightest editors of the large dailies in the principal cities of Central New-York."

Lack of Harmony in the West.

CHICAGO, April 4.—It is not improbable, in view of the difficulty of reconciling all the lines in the territory covered by the Western Trunk Line Committee, that a new transcontinental association will be formed, with headquarters in Chicago. This would, of course, mean death to the Trunk Line Committee, but it could do no good without these lines, so closely are their interests and those of the Western roads allied. Nov. 20 the roads interested in the preservation of rates out of Chicago and harmonious relations began to organize the Western Trunk Line Committee, the Western Passenger Association having died a natural death. The committee was organized, but it was an organization in name only, and since then every effort to get the dissatisfied lines into the union has failed. If they are not brought in before the excursion season begins, it looks as if the end had come.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, last Wednesday, a resolution was offered by Joseph Morrison, a stockholder, to the effect that working expenses be reduced to 50 per cent. of gross earnings; that the President, Vice President, and other big officials who hold stock be retained without salary, as the interest they have in the prosperity of the company ought to be sufficient to impel them to work without remuneration, and that salaried offices shall be filled at salaries ranging from $500 to $1,000 per annum. The motion was not entertained.

—The Directors of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad (Pan Handle route) held a meeting in Philadelphia yesterday and approved the annual report of the company, which will be submitted to the stockholders at the annual meeting in Pittsburg next Tuesday. The main features of the report were embodied in the annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

—It is said that the death of John W. Cary, General Counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, will result in the early removal of the Secretary of the company, P. M. Myers, and his office force from Milwaukee to Chicago.

—A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., says that the belief prevails there that the opposition of the Savannah and Western bondholders to the Georgia Central reorganization plan will result in the abandonment of that plan.

—Chauncey M. Depew said yesterday that there was no truth in the Wall Street rumors that the New-York Central was about to issue some new bonds.

—Wages have been cut on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad, from General Manager down.

—E. A. Emerick has been appointed receiver of the Electric Street Railway in this State.

Intending purchasers of Wedding Presents who are not familiar with the superior character of the Sterling Silver Ware produced by the Gorham Manufacturing Company are invited to avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded to examine the largest and richest display of artistic Silverware ever shown in this city. Art rooms, third floor.

BROADWAY, NINETEENTH STREET.

YOUNG WOMEN LAW STUDENTS

CLASS OF FORTY-EIGHT RECEIVE CHANCELLOR'S CERTIFICATE.

Miss Helen M. Gould Among Those Who Took the Course—The Addresses and Essays.

Forty-eight young women received Chancellor's certificates for proficiency in legal studies last evening in the Concert Hall of the Madison Square Garden. The occasion was the closing exercises of the Woman's Law Class of the University of the City of New-York.

Miss Helen M. Gould is a member of the class and was entitled to a certificate, but she is in Texas with her friends, and thus was not present to receive it. Miss Gould is a Director of the Woman's Legal Education Society, which endowed the chair occupied by Prof. Isaac F. Russell.

The Concert Hall was crowded. The Rev. Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor of the University of the City of New-York, presided.

"I noticed, as I entered the building," said Dr. MacCracken, in his opening remarks, "that downstairs in the circus they teach women to balance themselves on the great toe of one foot. Up here we try to put women firmly on both feet."

Dr. MacCracken then introduced Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley, the Acting President of the Woman's Legal Education Society, who spoke on "Exalted Womanhood." Miss Carrie Carington read an essay on "Master and Man," and Miss Isabella Mary Pettus one on the "Federal Judiciary." Chancellor MacCracken then conferred Chancellor's certificates. The following young women were in the class:

Miss Annie R. Angus, Miss Winifred Ayres, Miss Theresa Barcalow, Miss C. Beckwith, Miss Emma L. Black, Miss Helen L. Blondel, Miss May Elia Brown, Miss Carrie Carington, Miss Clara E. Carter, Miss Amy Celler, Miss Florence P. Cory, Miss Caroline E. Crane, Miss Mary Croxson, Mrs. M. Cunningham, Miss Atala L. Diemer, Mrs. K. T. W. Gardner, Miss E. A. Gleason, Miss Gratia Goller, Miss Helen M. Gould, Miss F. Hagelman, Miss M. Hamerschlag, Mrs. E. Jay Hammond, Mrs. F. H. Hess, Miss Bertha Kalish, Miss Therese Levy, Mrs. Grace W. Lucas, Miss Frances L. Male, Miss Theresa McKnight, Mrs. Eva Monaghan, Mrs. Martha B. Munn, Miss Anna H. Parsons, Miss Isabella M. Pettus, Miss Clara H. Porter, Miss Edith F. Porter, Mrs. Minnie L. Pray, Miss C. Russell, Miss J. W. Sargent, Miss Mary Sharswood, Miss Josephine Stary, Miss H. L. Stevens, Miss Mary E. Stevens, Mrs. Belle S. Stone, Miss Julia B. Sutton, Miss Alice M. Sweetser, Mrs. Amy T. Weld, Mrs. Alice Edson White, Miss Nina Willis, Miss Augusta Wood.

The prize of a two years' scholarship in the University Law School, equivalent to $200, was awarded to Miss Isabella Mary Pettus. Miss Gratia Goller and Miss Julia Broughton Sutton received honorable mention. A prize of $10 in gold for an essay on "What Have Been the Potent Factors in Molding Public Law?" was awarded to Miss Helen Leonora Blondel of Brooklyn. Warren Van Norden and Prof. Isaac F. Russell spoke briefly to the graduates.

Guests of Frederick D. Tappen.

Frederick D. Tappen last night gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Club to Messrs. H. W. Cannon, R. M. Gallaway, G. G. Williams, E. H. Perkins, Jr., W. W. Sherman, A. W. Sherman, J. T. Woodward, A. E. Hepburn, J. Edward Simmons, C. B. Fosdick, Brayton Ives, J. Stillman, and Messrs. Nash and Gibson. Nothing was said or done at the dinner that Mr. Tappen considered should be made public.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Havel from Bremen.

A.—A. R. de Andreis, Miss de Andreis.—B.—Carl Graf Brockdorf, Mrs. Burrows, Miss Johanna Becké, Herman Byhahn, Mrs. Louise Byhahn, Miss Wilhelmine Boos, Miss Louise Bauer, Capt. J. A. Barber.—C.—Otto Calman.—D.—Miss A. Droste, Miss Margarethe Degen.—F.—John Enderis.—F.—Henry T. Fry, Mrs. Henry T. Fry, John Foulds, I. Freundlich, M. Freundlich.—G.—Hermann Glasscheib, G. Wilberforce Grant.—H.—Miss J. L. Hulbert, Miss C. W. Hulbert, Miss Alice Hussy, Miss Dora Harders, Mrs. Sophie Hellweg, Miss Lilly Heydorn, H. Fritz Heemsoth, Hermann Harms, Carl Hildner, Rosa Hildner, Theodor Hartwig.—K.—M. Kratzer, Heinrich Klett, J. C. Koenig, Miss Louise Kunn, Charles Kuhn, Miss Johanna Klamp.—L.—D. Bradley Lee, Heinrich Lauts, Mrs. Carolina Levi, Miss Martha Levi, Julius J. Levy, Anton Lehman, Joseph Lucke, Anton W. Lucke.—M.—Dr. Otto Mantner von Markhof, Mrs. Margarethe Mantner von Markdorf, Dr. James Mills, Mrs. Emma Mills, Wallace C. Mills, James Stewart Mills, Otto Munckel, Julius Marchand, A. Martin, Miss Fanny Marcus, Alfred Montague.—O.—H. Oppenheimer, Miss Harriett Oppenheim, Miss Jenny Ottemann, Mrs. Osborne, Miss Osborne.—P.—C. Pfleiderer, Mrs. Carl Pickhardt, Gertrude Pickhardt, Otto Pickhardt, F. Page-Wood, William Petersen, Mrs. Charles Penrose, Miss Caroline Pawliger, S. M. Pawlinger, Isaak Peyser.—Q.—Emil Quambusch.—R.—Miss Marie Ryan, Gustav Riebe, J. C. Ricketson, Gustav Rubke, Mrs. Honora Reiss, G. M. Richter, Otto Riedrich.—S.—Mrs. Mary Shute, Miss Clara Shute, Mrs. Bessie F. Stevenson, Miss Shepard, Miss Louise Sauter, Sigmund Schuster, Paul Schaeffel, Gustav Sachs, Emil Simon, George Schmidt.—T.—E. Tanning, Miss Alice B. Tolbiot, Dr. F. H. Thompson, Diedrich Tietjen, Mrs. Sofie Tietjen, Miss Ida Tietjen, Otto Thiele, John Thalmann.—U.—Mrs. Emma Ubert.—W.—John H. Waldeck, Jacob C. C. Waldeck, Miss Gertrude P. Ward, Gustav Wyler, Claus Wrede, Mrs. Anna Wrede, Friedrich Wrede.

Figures Tell.

Since the introduction of Cod-liver Oil into the treatment of consumption, the average life of patients has increased from two to eight years. The number of cases cured in the early stages of the disease has multiplied, and physicians now assert that consumption can almost always be averted if good care and treatment are begun in time.

Cod-liver Oil ought always to be a part of the treatment, and it should be taken in the form of Scott's Emulsion, which is palatable and does not derange digestion. Scott's Emulsion is in every way superior to plain oil. *Don't accept a substitute!*

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

GIANTS OPEN THE SEASON

Baseball Enthusiasts Eager to See the Big Fellows at Play.

STAFFORD MAKES A GOOD SHOWING

The University of Pennsylvania Players Were Snowed Under in the First Preliminary Contest.

The local baseball season opened at the Polo Grounds yesterday, in the presence of about 700 enthusiastic patrons of the national game. It was cold and damp there, but the "rooters" never flinched, while the Giants, under the leadership of a new Captain, toyed with the sprightly team of the University of Pennsylvania. This was the first time in a decade that the Jaspers of Manhattan College have failed to inaugurate the preliminary season. The Jaspers were scheduled for what was intended to be the first contest of the year, but the rain of Wednesday morning rendered the grounds unfit to be played upon, and, in consequence, the custom of years had to be broken.

In yesterday's game Third Baseman George Davis made his bow to the public as the Captain-Manager of a baseball club, and his reception should certainly place him at ease. The fans applauded him like first-nighters, and he doffed his cap when he went to the plate for the first time. All the favorites were applauded in turn, and the boys played in a manner afterward to merit a continuance of public favor.

Of course, the big fellows had an easy time with the Quaker students; that follows. The score was 21 to 4.

There was more than a passing interest to see Stafford in "Johnny" Ward's place at second base, and his every play was carefully watched by the critics. None of his chances were difficult, but he accepted them all in a manner that created a very favorable impression. He was not in the least nervous, and topped off his good showing in the field with two hits, cleverly placed.

Bannon played in Van Haltren's place in centre field, and also created a very favorable impression. "Van" is still unable to throw, through the injury to his shoulder.

Rusie, Meekin, and German each took a hand in the box. The collegians only secured 7 hits from the trio. Farrell and Wilson shared the work behind the plate. Altogether, the work of the team was to be admired.

Scrivver's release has been obtained from the Chicago Club, and he will catch for the Giants this season. He accepted the terms offered yesterday and practiced with the team before the game. The score:

UNIVERSITY OF PA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hollister, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Coutrell, 2b.	0	0	3	6	0
Avill, ss.	1	2	2	0	0
Goeckel, 1b.	0	1	10	2	0
Grey, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Blakeley, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0
Brennan, c.	0	0	2	2	1
Schinhut, p.	1	1	0	2	1
Blair, lf.	1	0	2	0	1
Dixon, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	4	7	24	15	3

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Fuller, ss.	3	2	1	2	1
Bannon, cf.	3	2	0	0	0
Davis, 3b.	2	1	1	2	1
Doyle, 1b.	2	2	14	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Stafford, 2b.	1	2	4	5	0
Burke, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
Farrell, c.	3	3	6	0	1
Meekin, p.	1	2	0	1	0
Wilson, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Rusie, p.	2	2	0	5	0
German, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	21	18	27	16	3

University of Penn.	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0—4
New-York	3	0	2	2	0	4	1	0	0—21

Earned runs—University of Pennsylvania, 1; New-York, 12. First base by errors—University of Pennsylvania, 1; New-York, 1. Left on bases—University of Pennsylvania, 11; New-York, 3. First base on balls—Off Schoenhut, 5; off Dixon, 3; off Meekin, 3; off Rusie, 3; off German, 2. Struck out—By Schoenhut, 1; by Dixon, 2; by Meekin, 1; by Rusie, 4; by German, 1. Three-base hits—Davis, Farrell, and Rusie. Two-base hit—Schoenhut. Stolen bases—Avill, Fuller, (2,) Doyle, (4,) Tiernan, Burke. Double play—Stafford and Doyle. Passed balls—Brennan, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

Brooklyn, 17; Atlanta, 7.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4.—The Brooklyns opened with the Atlantas this afternoon in the presence of a large crowd, and put up an interesting game. The score was:

Atlanta	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0—	7
Brooklyn	5	2	0	0	2	8	0	0	—-	17

Base hits—Atlanta, 13; Brooklyn, 16. Errors—Atlanta, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Batteries—Wood and Armstrong; Daub, Lucid, and Burrell.

Fordham, 23; Union, 2.

Union College was defeated in a one-sided game to-day at Fordham. Tracey had the visitors at his mercy, while the Fordham College boys pounded the Union pitchers hard and often. Fordham played an errorless game. The features of the game were the batting of Tracey, Delehanty, and Rielly and a double play by Wingerter, Lamb, and Delehanty.

Score:

FORDHAM.	R	H	P.O	A	E
Hayes, c.	3	2	10	2	0
Wing'tr, ss.	3	1	1	2	0
Rielly 3b.	4	2	2	1	0
Del'h'ty, 1b.	5	4	4	0	0
Lamb, 2b.	3	2	1	2	0
Boyle, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Barry, cf.	1	2	0	0	0
Downes, rf.	1	1	0	1	0
Tracey, p.	2	2	0	9	0
Total.	23	18	18	17	0

UNION.	R	H	P	O	A	E
Lipes, ss.	0	0	1	2	2	
Enders, 1b.	0	1	5	0	0	
Cregan, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	
Howard, 2b.	1	2	4	2	0	
Quinlan, c.	1	0	2	0	0	
Klein, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Sul'v'n, rf.	0	1	2	1	0	
Beattie, 3b.	0	0	2	0	2	
Parsons, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Preston, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Sturd'nt, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Total.	2	4	18	9	5	

Fordham	4	4	7	3	3	2	0	0	0—23
Union	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Fordham, 9. First base by errors—Fordham, 4. Left on bases—Fordham, 7; Union, 2. First base on balls—Off Tracey, 3; off Parsons, 6; off Preston, 4. Struck out—By Tracey, 11; by Parsons, 2; by Preston, 1. Two-base hits—Rielly, Tracey, (2,) Delehanty, (3,) Howard, Sullivan. Sacrifice hits—Wingerter, Hayes, Rielly. Stolen bases—Hayes, (4,) Wingerter, (2,) Lamb, Barry, (3,) Enders. Double plays—Wingerter, Lamb, and Delehanty. Hit by Pitcher—Lamb, by Parsons. Wild pitches—Parsons, (3,) Preston. Passed balls—Quinlan, 2; Sullivan, 3; Hayes, 2.

Brown, 28; Murray Hills, 5.

PROVIDENCE, April 4.—Brown defeated the Murray Hills of New-York in a seven-inning game this afternoon by a score of 28 to 5. Brown played two substitute pitchers, and the visitors put three men in the box who were knocked all over the field. Score by innings:

Brown	3	0	4	17	1	1	2—	28	
Murray Hills	2	2	0	0	1	0	0—	5	

Base hits—Brown, 17; Murray Hills, 9. Errors—Brown, 2; Murray Hills, 11. Batteries—Brady and Lang; Robinson and Dunne; Devereux, Brummemer, Deacon, and Carter.

OAKES BEATEN AGAIN.

Now Stark and Keeney Have to Play for the First Prize.

The amateur billiard tournament that has been in progress at Daly's for nearly three weeks will come to an end to-night. Stark, Oakes, and Keeney, who tied twice for the first prize, have been fighting it out this week. Oakes has been beaten twice, and so wins third prize. Stark and Keeney, who have each won a game, will play to-night. It promises to be a red-hot contest, and the winner will take the silver cup and a one-hundered-and-fifty-dollar trophy, and the loser will take the second prize.

Yesterday afternoon Stark and Oakes played. Stark had to make 300 points to Oakes's 250. The game began slowly. For ten innings neither player did very much, and each was playing safe. Then Stark got the balls in good shape and ran 58. This is the highest run made in the tournament. Before last night the high run was 53, which was also made by Stark.

This gave Stark a commanding lead, and he followed it by making 12, 22, and 22 in succession. Oakes could do nothing with the balls, and Stark ran out in the forty-ninth inning with a score of 300 to 142. The averages were Stark, 6 6-49; Oakes, 2 46-48.

PLANS FOR THE STEEPLECHASERS

Details of the May Meeting Left to the Executive Committee.

The Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association met yesterday at the Gilsey House. Those present were August Belmont, A. J. Cassatt, Dr. J. O. Green, S. S. Howland, and F. Gebhard. Among the matters taken up and passed upon were the relations as to rules between the National Hunt Association and the National Steeplechase Association. As the inaugural meeting of the Steeplechase Association is fixed for May 4, 8, and 11, at Morris Park, the arrangement of details was placed in the hands of the Executive Committee, composed of August Belmont, De Courcey Forbes, F. Gebhard, Dr. J. O. Green, and S. S. Howland. Should Foxhall Keene return from England, where he is hunting, in time to aid the committee, he will be asked to give the meeting the benefit of his services.

The new members elected were as follows: Augustus Schermerhorn, W. C. Gulliver, George Pollock, Delancey Kane, F. D. Hitch, John Alexandre, H. P. Case, Henry N. Munn, Edmund Randolph, J. G. Beresford, Center Hitchcock, Charles Coster, John S. Barnes, Isaac Townsend, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Philip Allen, and John Hunter, all of New-York; John R. McLean of Washington, D. C.; Capt. F. G. Johnson of Montreal, V. L. Kirkman of Nashville, Clifford Perrin of Cincinnati, R. Van Brunt of Middletown, Cal., and Edmund H. McCullough, Joseph E. Widener, and P. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia, making a total of 130 members.

Several of the crack jumpers that will take part at the Morris Park meeting are now getting regular work. Annie Bishop is at the Gravesend track. Recent arrivals at Brighton Beach are Duffee, Foxhound, and Ecarté. F. D. Beard of Brooklyn has a promising quartet in Aloha, Beckie, Princess, and St. Anthony. At Eatontown the string owned by F. Gebhard are reported to be coming rapidly into race form.

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Isolde Is for Prince Leopold.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—The twenty-rater Isolde, launched at Bristol last Saturday, is for Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. This was announced at Bristol yesterday. His royal highness is the hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern. He is in his sixtieth year, having been born in September, 1835. His fame as a yachtsman has not been generally known on this side. He is well known in connection with his candidature for the throne of Spain, which ultimately gave occasion to the Franco-German war. He married the Princess Antonia of Portugal. His new boat, Isolde, is named after the wife of King Mark of Cornwall, referred to in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

A trial spin of the new craft will be had in a day or two.

Fearing Defeats Sears Easily.

BOSTON, April 4.—G. R. Fearing, Jr., defeated P. S. Sears this forenoon at the Boston Athletic Association in the semi-final round of the National Court Tennis Tournament. The match was an interesting one, but at no time during its progress was it at all doubtful who was to be the winner. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Sears played well, and his strokes called forth a great deal of hard work by his more skillful opponent. This morning's match was won by Mr. Fearing in three straight sets.

SHOOTING GRAND HANDICAP.

The Big American Event Started at Willard Park.

PATERSON, N. J., April 4.—The Grand American Handicap, the chief event of the year for the crack wing shots of the country, was opened to-day at Willard Park, and ten rounds were shot before Referee Pentz ordered an adjournment until to-morrow. About 800 persons were on hand to witness the sport.

The weather was cold, and a brisk northwest wind coming up about twenty minutes after the first round began, disconcerted the marksmen and produced some specially brilliant shooting. The birds were livelier and gamer than those furnished yesterday, and in consequence the sport was decidedly more interesting. The conditions, entries, and handicap were as follows: The Grand American Handicap at twenty-five live birds, $1,000, guaranteed by the Inter-State Association, not less than $500 first money, not less than $300 second money, not less than $200 third money.

The original entries were: J. D. Arnold, Washington, D. C., 26 yards handicap; Neaf Apgar, Evon, N. J., 30; W. A. Peck, Cos Cob, Conn., 26; W. W. Bennett, Boston, Mass., 30; S. S. Bartlett, Buffalo, N. Y., 27; Capt. J. M. Brewer, New-York City, 33; Fred E. Bennett, Boston, Mass., 29; S. J. Cleave, Patterson, Penn., 26; W. J. Clark, Altoona, Penn., nothing; G. W. Coulston, Brooklyn, N. Y., 28; Frank Class, Morristown, N. J., 32; Phil Daly, Jr., Long Branch, N. J., 28; O. R. Dickey, Rosebury, Mass., 28; A. W. Dubray, Dayton, Ky., 29; W. N. Drake, South Orange, N. J., 27; J. S. Dusten, Newark, N. J., 28; Capt. Elliott, Kansas City, Mo., 33; J. B. Ellison, Philadelphia, Penn., 28.

E. D. Mulford, Utica, N. Y., 32 yards handicap; M. M. Marcy, N. Y., 32; 28; T. W. Morfey, Paterson, N. J., 32; E. W. Morgan, Paterson, N. J., 26; E. L. Post, New-York City, 29; J. S. Sedam, Denver, Col., 29; W. J. Simpson, New-York City, 29; J. R. Sweney, Albany, N. Y., 27; H. D. Schwartz, Scranton, Penn., 27; J. S. Taylor, Newburg, N. Y., 28; E. F. Thomas, Denver, Col., 28; E. D. Toland, Philadelphia, Penn., 28; Fred Van Dyke, Dayton, N. J., 30; George Work, New-York City, 31; Andrew S. White, Syracuse, N. Y., 25; T. C. Wright, Paterson, N. J., 27; Allan Willey, Hartford, Conn., 28; Charles Zwirlein, Yardville, N. Y., 29; Sim Glover, Rochester, N. Y., 30; E. C. George, Pompton, N. J., 25; F. H. Hoffman, Newburg, N. Y., 27; Frank Hyde, Homestead, N. J., 27; H. L. Henry, Utica, N. Y., 28; R. O. Heikes, Dayton, Ohio, 31.

J. A. Huffman, German Valley, N. J., 28 yards handicap; A. L. Ivins, Seabright, N. J., 30; W. T. Ingersoll, Cos Cob, Conn., 27; J. A. Jones, Paterson, N. J., 28; Frank D. Kelsey, East Aurora, N. Y., 29; M. F. Lindsley, West Hoboken, N. J., 29; R. Leroy Campello, Mass., 28; Charles Lenone, Paterson, N. J., 27; O. F. Melot, Fleetwood, Penn., 29; Capt. A. W. Money, Oakland, N. J., 31; N. E. Money, Oakland, N. J., 28; J. G. Messner, Pittsburg, Penn., 25; Fred G. Moore, New-York City, 30; W. S. Edey, New-York City, 28; Horace White,

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ABBEY'S, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Divorcons.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-5th Av—8:15—Gossip.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-57th St—2:00—Philharmonic Society Rehearsal.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—4:00—Ragan Lecture—Alaska.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—3:00—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—Rome. 8:15—The Honeymoon.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Pace That Kills.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Garry Owen.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—A Milk White Flag.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Thrown.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Sedan-Friedrichsruh. Krieg im Frieden.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband. Matinee, 2:00—Chasle Loftus.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Seventieth Annual Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Colonels.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 FOURTH AV—9:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Loan Exhibition of Religious Art.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	43	33	8:30 P. M.	56	48
6 A. M.	44	32	6 P. M.	52	46
9 A. M.	49	36	9 P. M.	53	45
12 M.	50	46	12 P. M.	52	40

Average temperature yesterday.....40¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....39½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....46¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE PLATT CONFESSION.

The manifesto of Mr. Platt, to which the name of Edward Lauterbach is appended, is melancholy reading for friends of good government, whatever their party preference may be, and it must be especially so to Republicans who sincerely desire that the party to which they belong may be an instrument for good government and thereby command the confidence of intelligent and honest citizens. It is the most cynical document that it has ever been our fortune to see addressed to a people supposed to be capable of self-government, assuming, as it does, that sordid self-seeking is the only motive by which men are actuated in their political conduct.

It shows not the least concern for any public benefit or any good to the community through the management of its public interests, and it assumes that all official trusts and employments are to be administered, not for the benefit of the people, not even for the advancement of party principles, but for the profit and advantage of the active politicians of the party which contrives to secure a majority of votes for candidates belonging to it, no matter by what promises it may secure the votes. The people of this city are not concerned about the causes of quarrel among these politicians, and can find no gratification in this disgusting exhibition of dirty linen. In attributing motives to what they call the "Union League faction," Platt and Lauterbach only expose their own motives and show their incapacity to understand any other kind.

Assuming all they say about the "Bliss faction" and about Strong's party pledges to be true, which we do not in the least believe, it is still only an exhibition of their own unconscionable greed and utter lack of scruple. It is a confession that their own faction made pledges only to deceive the people and to gain their support in order to betray them, that they undertook to induce Mr. Strong to bind himself to their own infamous scheme and thought they had done so, and that they supposed his open and public pledges to the people were treacherous and false and would be instantly broken in pursuance of secret promises to themselves. We do not for a moment believe that Mr. Strong was in any such outrageous plot as that described over the signature of Lauterbach, which he is now denounced for refusing to carry out; much less do we believe that it would have profited the Republican Party of the State if he had been and had stuck to it, though it would have been a gross betrayal of the people who put their trust in him.

The people of this city did not suppose, when they voted for municipal reform under such promising auspices last November, that instead of getting it they were to get a sickening spectacle of greedy politicians struggling for the spoils of a great municipality. Who is responsible for that spectacle it is unnecessary to discuss, and what its consequences are to be we do not care to predict. What concerns the people of the city is that it threatens to defeat all for which they contended last Fall, all that they were seeking when they elected Strong for Mayor, and it is calculated to increase their disgust with bossism and with the present breed of party politicians.

We do not think that Mayor Strong has been wholly without fault in this matter. He has shown not too little, but too much, consideration for party. He has been unable to ignore politics altogether. If he had been as non-partisan in every move as in the appointment of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning; if he had had it distinctly understood that he was not for or against any party or faction in the administration of municipal affairs, and if he had consistently maintained that attitude and acted in accordance with it at every step, his position would have been impregnable, the support of the public would have been unwavering, the chance for reform legislation would have been better than it is, and if there had been division in the Republican Party, none of the fault could be laid at his door, because, as a public official, he would have been "out of politics," and that is just what the people of this city desired.

PUBLICITY OF CITY FINANCES.

It is well that the Mayor submitted to the Board of Aldermen his statement regarding the city bonds to be ultimately issued under existing laws and thereby drew out Controller Fitch's explanation, for now the matter is laid fully before the public, and it is one that ought to be understood.

The Mayor seems to have been hasty in his inferences regarding the failure to issue bonds for which there was legal authority, but for the proceeds of which there was no use until the expenses they were to meet should be incurred. Mr. Fitch leaves no doubt that the course that has been pursued in issuing bonds is entirely correct, and the only questions are whether too many expenditures have been authorized, which are to be met by an issue of bonds, and whether there has been any intentional delay in executing public works for the sake of a favorable showing of the city debt at the end of the year. As to the former point the Legislature is mainly responsible, and regarding the latter no evidence has been produced. But the Controller makes it clear that these expenditures will be spread over several years, and that there has been nothing exceptional or improper in the treatment of the bond issues.

Obviously in presenting his annual statement of the city debt the Controller cannot include bonds that have not been issued, in other words debt that has not been incurred, and he is under no obligation to state what bonds have been authorized by the Board of Estimate and not issued, or what projects have been authorized by law requiring the issue of bonds in the future. But it would be well to state these things by way of reminding the public what to expect, with such estimate of amounts and time to be covered as can be safely made, and such offset as there may be in estimated accessions to the Sinking Fund. These are matters always accessible to inquirers, and there is no fault to be charged against any one for not including them in the financial statements of the past, but there cannot be too much publicity, and it would be well at the beginning of the year, when attention is directed to the subject, to give the fullest information possible regarding the finances of the city.

THE SPOILSMEN AT ALBANY.

On Wednesday an amendment to the Lexow Police bill, simply continuing the present system of civil service examinations, was voted down in the Senate. The bill, as it now stands, provides that the Police Board shall formulate its own civil service regulations, appoint its own examiners, control all examinations, without any responsibility in any direction. In other words, it repeals the civil service law, to all intents and purposes, and establishes in the Police Department a reign of the spoils system even more complete, more unrestrained, more arbitrary and secure from supervision and correction or exposure, than ever existed in the most licentious period of Tammany rule. On the same day the Hon. J. Irving Burns of Westchester introduced in the Assembly a bill practically to nullify the civil service law of the State and the provisions of the Constitution adopted only last year. He proposes, in substance, that the head of each department having the appointing power shall decide whether civil service examinations are or are not practicable as to all places compensated at the rate of $4 per day. That includes fully four-fifths of the places under the State, City, and County Governments, and the bill, if passed, would restore the spoils system, with all its corruption, meanness, waste, and demoralization, in all but a fraction of the service.

Apparently it is the belief of these hungry politicians that this sort of "monkeying" with the reform is safe, and that the people really care nothing about it, and will not punish men who betray their trust regarding it. They are greatly mistaken. They utterly fail to understand the meaning of last Fall's election, when the one thing that the people voted for was to drive partisan and spoils politics out of public business. Nothing is plainer to a close observer of recent politics than the steady growth of popular sentiment in favor of business principles in public business and against the corrupt and disgusting spoils system. There was a striking demonstration of this fact in Chicago on Tuesday. Under a recent law authorizing any city in Illinois to adopt the reform system, based on the Federal, New-York, and Massachusetts laws, the people of Chicago adopted that system by a vote of nearly two to one, or 104,000 to 59,000. This, we beg the Albany politicians to note, is the first time in America that the distinct issue of civil service reform based on open competitive examinations has been submitted to a popular vote, and the reform was sustained by an overwhelming majority.

Nor this alone. We are informed by those engaged in the movement that a very important element in the reform vote, a decisive element, in fact, was the labor vote. That was organized and promoted by the labor unions. So that this verdict is pronounced by the one class on whom heretofore the spoilsmen have counted, and whom they have used the spoils to buy, corrupt, and intimidate. It is a fatal verdict. It condemns the spoils system to suffer death whenever and wherever it is brought to trial before the people. The voters of Chicago and the laboring men of Chicago are not different from those of New-York. They have the same interests, the same general grade of intelligence, much the same way of dealing with matters that they understand. The spoilsmen at Albany may be perfectly sure that when their own case comes before the voters it will be dealt with in the same way.

THE COMPETING TELEPHONES.

Although there has been seen thus far in the Northeastern States very little competition in the telephone business, the competitive movement in the West and South is becoming formidable. We have spoken heretofore of the contest between the old system and the new ones in several cities, among these being Des Moines, Dubuque, and Davenport, in Iowa; Belvidere, Ill.; Niles, Ohio; Oshkosh, Wis., and Pensacola, Fla. The latest reports enable us now to extend the record.

The Harrison company expects to begin the work of construction in Terre Haute, Ind., a few weeks hence, with 600 subscribers. At St. Joseph, Mich., a new company has obtained a franchise by binding itself to charge not more than $24 per annum, and the Bell company has reduced its rate there from $48 to $18. At Kokomo, Ind., the Bell company has reduced its charges one-half, but a new company, which has 200 subscribers, promises to make rates still lower. The old company in Emporia, Kan., has made a concession of 25 per cent., but a new company recently organized offers much lower rates. The Wisconsin Telephone Company (Bell) has determined to reduce its rates in all parts of the State (Milwaukee excepted) by 25 per cent. A similar reduction has been ordered throughout Nebraska by the Nebraska Telephone Company, a Bell organization. A reduction of 10 per cent. is noted in Lockport, N. Y. The organization of new competing companies of local capitalists in Carbondale, Penn.; Laporte, Ind.; Staunton, Va.; Sacramento, Cal.; San José, Cal.; Mobile, Ala.; Tampa, Fla.; Elkin, N. C.; Shreveport, La.; Dalton, Ga.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Canton, Ohio; Petersburg, Va., and Baltimore, Md., is reported. The Canton company is bound to make rates not more than one-half as high as the present rates of the old company. The new organization in Petersburg has fixed its rate at $24 for business offices and $18 for residences. In Fort Wayne the new company starts with 700 subscribers and a rate equal to one-half of the old Bell rate.

The Harrison company already has 160 local plants in active operation. In Topeka, Kan., the old rates were $48 for business houses and $36 for residences. The new local exchange of the Harrison company made its rates $36 and $24. Now the rates of the old exchange in that city have been reduced by the Missouri and Kansas company (Bell) to $24 and $18, and this reduction has been met by the Harrison exchange. The Missouri and Kansas company cuts its rates 25 per cent. throughout its territory, except in Kansas City and St. Joseph. The Central Union company (Bell) is reducing rates throughout the State of Ohio.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BOARD.

The President's appointment of the three engineers whose duty is that of "ascertaining the feasibility, permanence, and cost of the construction and completion of the Nicaragua Canal," to quote the phrase in the Sundry Civil Appropriation act, is a step of high importance in an enterprise of the greatest magnitude.

The Senate at the last session, after a prolonged and thorough discussion, passed, by a vote of 31 yeas to 21 nays, a bill under which the Government was to take up and carry on that enterprise. The capital stock of the new company was to be $100,000,000, with $70,000,000 of it going to the United States in return for a Government guarantee of 3 per cent. interest on construction bonds to be issued and sold to that amount. The balance covered other outlays, notably the issue of stock to Nicaragua and Costa Rica to replace what they hold in the present company, the payment of that company's debts, and the reimbursement of its stockholders for their interest, risks, and outlays thus far.

The House bill on the same subject capitalized the new company at $83,000,000, allowing less for the value of existing interests, &c., but assigned to the United States the same ownership of shares, $70,000,000, and the same liability on bonds. The short session allowed no time for the final action of the House on either measure, but one very strong though insufficient vote was cast for taking up the subject, even with final action on it so little to be expected.

Accordingly, with such forecasts that a decision on a matter of such pecuniary magnitude will be reached at the next session, the value of an examination of the project meanwhile by competent engineers, in the interest of the Government, is most manifest. And what makes it additionally important is that the counter-proposal in the Senate asked for such a preliminary examination. It called for a board of three engineers, two from the army and one from civil life, to be appointed by the President, to examine and report both upon the existing route and any other routes deemed worthy of a survey. The only stipulation was that none of these engineers should have been interested in or employed by the company or its connections. What we actually have is a board consisting of one army and one navy engineer, with a third from civil life, which is to examine personally and report upon the present route, with its "plans, profiles, prisms, and specifications," and also "any deviation therefrom" which they may consider desirable. Thus, even regarded simply as a response to that demand in Congress from the opponents of the project for further examination in the interest of the United States, the work of this board must be regarded as of the highest consequence.

We think it safe to say that, in view of the enormous commercial and strategic value of such a canal and of its bearing on the public interests, and assuming that the method proposed for constructing it is within the lawful functions of Congress, this body will authorize the Government to assume the enterprise if assured that it is practicable and judicious as a business undertaking. On the one hand, we have the success of the Suez Canal, so important strategically to England, and paying dividends of which a small fraction would satisfy us in the Nicaragua task. On the other, we have the failure of the Panama Canal, with its warning of what to avoid.

What the board of engineers can tell Congress in its report of next November is whether a canal is practicable at all in Nicaragua. Its opponents declared in the Senate that no canal could be built and maintained anywhere on the isthmus at a cost which would insure "commercially profitable returns," because material for banks that would stand the sun and the wash of the deluges and the torrent streams would have to be carried there at a prodigious cost. That assertion and others of which it is an example are exactly the points on which absolutely impartial and competent professional opinion is wanted by Congress. Once knowing the facts which are within the engineer's province, and getting, also, the conservative estimates of total cost that wholly disinterested and competent engineers employed by the Government can supply, Congress will have an easier task in deciding whether the prospective tolls and the collateral public advantages will justify assuming this task. It will be most gratifying if the facts shall clearly warrant building the canal as a Government enterprise.

FILIBUSTER FRYE.

The interview with himself upon the desirableness of acquiring the earth which Senator Frye has caused to be printed at home and spread abroad has considerably startled the public. Not that Senator Frye has any great reputation for wisdom, for he has not. But he has been considered to be rather more sensitive to ridicule than Boutelle or Henry Cabot Lodge. This interview goes far beyond the conventional and platitudinous Frye. It out-Boutelles Boutelle and out-Lodges Lodge.

Of course, Hawaii is the starting point of his scheme of annexation. He would "annex the Hawaiian Islands at once," and would "maintain our coaling station at Pago-Pago against the world"; not that the world has shown any disposition to deprive us of it. But that is only a beginning. "If Spain, by her action at any time, justified us in so doing" he would "seize and hold Cuba against the world." Also, he would not "submit to any interference with Samoa, so far as our interests are concerned. Also, he would promptly seize Canada and make her forever a part of this Republic," even though England should go to war.

It will have been observed that, with the exception of Canada, the Senator does not in the least propose to consult or consider the sentiments of the populations which he proposes to annex. He does indeed settle the Cuban question off-hand by asserting that the residents of Cuba "are entirely fit for American citizenship." He does not, however, pretend that they desire to be annexed to us, nor can he make any such pretense with respect to Canada, which, he expressly complains, has a tendency to "nag, insult, and abuse us." Neither does it concern him whether we have any interests to protect in the territories which he designates for acquisition or any real business with them. He speaks of our "interests" in Samoa, and it is possible that he may personally know the skipper of a three-masted schooner which touched at the islands two years ago last Fall. But he cannot really pretend that we have much business in Samoa. He expressly says that we should seize all the places in which we might be able to do business hereafter. "I would reach out to take whatever, in our opinion, was or might be necessary to our future commercial supremacy." Lodge in his wildest moments never went so far as this.

Of course, the first impression of every reasonable person who reads this truculent nonsense will be that Senator Frye has lost his mind. Much ground-floor stock of the Hawaiian cable, such readers will indulgently say, hath made him mad. Indeed, that is the most charitable supposition and the least humiliating. Although Senator Frye's case is the most violent that has thus far been brought to light, and most evidently demands a strait-waistcoat, there are many signs of insanity taking the form of a desire for foreign conquest. It is noticeable that this outbreak is endemic, like the Salem witchcraft. It is confined to New-England, and almost to the State of Maine, in which we have seen no evidence that it is a popular frenzy. It seems to be confined to Republican politicians, not one of whom has escaped it. Its origin is familiar to the public. It broke out just after the House had succeeded in striking from the Consular and Diplomatic bill the appropriation for a cable to Hawaii, and it has been increasing in fury ever since. It is not only unfortunate for Senator Frye, but it is humiliating to the country, that he should have been carried further beyond the bounds of reason and decency by it than any other Republican politician, even in Maine. Because Senator Frye is not only a Senator of the United States, but he is actually a member of the Foreign Committee of the Senate. Such talk from a man in Senator Frye's position tends to make the United States odious and ridiculous before the world.

We are continually encountering proofs of British insularity, but we were nevertheless not prepared to hear that the result of the municipal election in Chicago was determined by British influence. Least of all were we prepared to hear this from The London Daily News, which commonly takes much more care than most of its contemporaries to inform itself before speaking of American affairs. It is The News which astonishes the people of Chicago by telling them that they were moved to rise up against "the most corrupt Government in the world" by two British tourists in the persons of Mr. John Burns and Mr. W. T. Stead. This will be great news to the people of Chicago, and we may expect discourteous comments on it from the press of that city. What we are interested in here in New-York is to know what Briton it was who "stirred the public conscience" and instigated us to the overthrow of Tammany last November. Mr. John Burns made some observations, we believe, about our municipal misgovernment also. They did not cut much of a figure in the canvass, but they may have been at work under the surface.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets has decided to report favorably the resolution extending the name of West Broadway so as to make it replace the designations now borne by that street's northern and southern continuations. Should the City Fathers ratify this action and pass the resolution, it is to be hoped that Mayor Strong will promptly interpose his veto. Of the three names by which the different parts of this one thoroughfare are now known that selected for perpetuation is by far the worst. For retaining "College Place" there is some reason, though not much. "South Fifth Avenue" is at least almost true. "West Broadway" is wholly absurd and is unjustified by facts or relationship with the real Broadway. The city has just spent a lot of money on a part of this street, and it promises to become an important avenue of communication. Why should it be burdened with a name to which it has no right, topographical or moral?

Collector Kilbreth's efforts to bring about such a modification of the existing customs and quarantine regulations that steamers arriving at any hour in the night may be at once examined and passed, are thoroughly and highly commendable. In making them he shows appreciation of the city's interests and his desire to further them. Under the present arrangements, many thousands of passengers are subjected annually to wholly needless delays, and so practically fined, simply because their means of conveyance reaches the Narrows after, instead of before, the sunset gun is fired. No small amount of perishable freight too, is every year endangered or made valueless by these inspection rules, and in half a dozen ways the cost of transportation, all of which the public pays, is materially increased. That these regulations are relics of another century is their only claim to consideration. There was once a prejudice against late hours and those who keep them, but this has now almost passed away. With it should go the habit, not wholly disconnected with that prejudice perhaps, of punishing as though it were a misdemeanor, what need no longer be even a misfortune. The winds and waves, not steamship companies or their patrons, determine the hour of a vessel's arrival in port. Once in harbor, reason and convenience should be allowed to dictate, so far as may be the subsequent events.

As Mr. Platt has often denied that he is a boss of Republicans in the Senate or elsewhere, one very important assertion—or is it a confession?—that appeared in the pronunciamento issued by Mr. Lauterbach must have given the great Tlogan a pain hard to endure. "His [Mayor Strong's] wishes in that respect [a clause in the Power of Removal bill] having been communicated by Mr. Platt to the Republican members of the Senate," says Mr. Lauterbach, "the amendment was promptly made." How Mr. Platt can avoid suing for libel this most dangerous friend of his it is difficult to see.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS

Second Notice.

The three galleries of the building of the Fine Arts Society are not overcrowded with pictures, and it must be admitted that the general effect is one of much harmony of more or less brilliant color. If there are disappointments visible upon close inspection, the coup d'oeil at least is agreeable.

It is rarely that the color scheme offends. On the contrary, had a greater proportion of the men given an equal amount of preliminary thought to their motives and arrived at some more intellectual starting point, there would be little but praise to bestow. Happily, there are such here, and the work of these artists is just that much better for having some interesting statement to make of story or pose or effect of nature.

Kenyon Cox has made a very earnest effort in his "Temptation of St. Anthony," (7.) It is a pity that it may not be commended without qualification, for it is so thoroughly serious. In parts of the canvas there are tones and qualities of color that are much in advance of Mr. Cox's previous work. These are more noticeable to the right of the picture, where the only regret is that the painter has made his two male figures so much like each other. The women to the left are unsatisfactory and entirely without charm. The nearest figure, in her draperies of glaring red and purple, makes an inharmonious, jarring note of color that jumps out of the composition, while the nude woman is singularly unattractive in every way. With these faults, the picture, nevertheless, commands respect and attention, and though Mr. Cox may not always accomplish his aims to the entire satisfaction of the spectator, and we suspect of himself as well, he is on the right track, and each work in this direction puts him nearer and nearer a much higher realization than many of his contemporaries.

Herbert Denman has this year given greater attention to composition, though he has by no means neglected his drawing or color. Surely no one will dispute the fact of the work being more attractive in consequence. His inspiration was received from the "Prothalamion" of Edmund Spencer, and the picture is entitled "Nymphs and Swans," (161.) Half a dozen nude figures by the side of a stream are throwing flowers at a group of swans. The landscape background is delightful, both in arrangement and color, the women are beautiful and graceful, and the whole scheme is one of much delicacy and refinement. Mr. Denman's work is always personal and shows decided originality. His tendency is to dainty, delicate color that, perhaps at times, narrowly escapes being just a trifle sweet. In this work, however, he has succeeded admirably and has produced a highly decorative result.

"A Girl with a Globe," (155,) by Joseph De Camp, does not lack for dexterous flesh painting or modeling, and, barring the fact that so large a vessel containing water would give some evidence of its weight while being thus held, there is little left to criticise. Agreeable in many ways is the picture by Thomas Shields Clarke, "There Was a Little Girl," (185,) a woman and a child on a piazza, the sun struggling through a hanging screen, and the whole canvas high in key and brilliant in its lightness. Above it hangs a dainty woman's figure, the face leaning on the hands, full of clever brushwork, by Irving Wiles, entitled "Bacchante," (186.) More domestic is "The Cradle," (184,) by Walter Nettleton, carried out with much detail and no little dexterity. The peasant child is full of character and the disposition of the light is very happy.

Robert Reid is much more coherent this year than last. He sends six contributions and none is uninteresting. All are in the highest possible key, and each is a harmony by itself, though, perhaps, not always true in value, nor following nature very closely. A delightful nude by him is "Summer," (209,) fairly sparkling in its brilliancy and entirely lovely in its conception of beauty of form. Equally attractive in color is his "Landscape," (187.) The "Fleur de Lis" (201) is wonderfully simple in its delicacy of three or more tones, while a "Portrait" (216) is that of an old lady, and gives every evidence of being full of character. Very impressionistic and full of exquisite color is a canvas by Edmund C. Tarbell, "Mother and Child in Pine Woods," (207,) both the figures being enveloped in a tender, opalescent light. There is a rather cramped canvas of "Narcissus," (241,) by Albert Herter, the figure flecked by sunlight, and near by is Henry O. Walker's "The Enchanted Wood," (242,) quite alone in the finished quality of the work and the smoothness of the painting. Mr. Smedley's "Summer Day" (252) is a trifle assertive in the purple quality of its shadows, and Mr. Platt's "Hillside Pasture" (274) is astonishingly empty and unrelieved by any life or incident of interest, either of color or line.

Robert W. Vonnoh, whose portraits of last year were of a highly impressionistic nature, painted in touches of pure color, effective at a distance, but most remarkable upon close inspection, has quite changed his methods. A life-sized figure of a military officer, (107,) with cape thrown back, in uniform of light and dark blue, is one of the strong portraits here. In painting it is big and simple, the color is agreeable, and the work has much dignity. A cow "Under the Apple Tree" (116) is by Gustave H. Mosler, and has strong effect of sunlight and shadow, though the result is obtained by a somewhat disagreeable loading up of the canvas with pigment.

Three portraits hang on the east wall of the centre gallery, and each is entirely different in almost every way from the other. The middle panel is given to Sargeant Kendall's a lady with a yellow rose, (138.) Could the painter have avoided an unnecessary coarseness of brushwork and a somewhat brutal method in the treatment, the canvas would have been unusually successful. It has much distinction and evinces a strong personal feeling that raises it quite above the ordinary. Mr. Thorn, on the contrary, goes to the other extreme in his "Portrait," (144,) and the very delicacy of its high finish militates against it here in the midst of the rather exaggerated breadth of work. This will in all probability not be noticeable when the picture is hung in a private house, with quiet surroundings. Of Mr. Wiles's clever "Portrait of Miss M. P." (132) the preponderance of red, though perhaps no fault of the artist, is to some eyes at least a trifle too much of a good thing.

Near these hang a group of landscapes—a pleasant and agreeable "Winter Morning," (139,) by Charles Warren Eaton; "An Early Spring," (138,) by R. W. Van Boskerck; an effective but badly framed "Wet Day," (143,) by Edward P. Hayden; a soft and tender "Moonrise," (145,) by Arthur W. Dow, and an attractive "Winter Sunlight," (146,) by Charles H. Davis, the title of which is somewhat vague, as there are few suggestions of Winter about the work. An "Evening," (321,) by the same painter, is more satisfactory in arrangement, though the color in the sky lacks distinction.

Mr. Twachtman sends two studies of "Niagara," both of which are true, though No. 41 is preferred. There are other landscapes by Mr. Dearth, Mr. Donoho, Mr. Steele, and a sketch of snow by Mr. Hovenden. Of the portraits in the south gallery, Julian Story's picture of his father, W. W. Story, (61,) is strong and vigorous, and one by Carroll Beckwith (73) is suggestive of his master, Carolus-Duran. Some pleasant color may be seen in the "Lady with the Mirror," (79,) by E. W. D. Hamilton, and, since Mr. Lambert has made the study of a woman's back so attractive, it may be permitted to regret he did not send as well a study of the front view of his model. Margarita P. Smyth sends an unusually strong, ably painted "Capri Girl," (66,) which is creditable and gives much promise for the future. Miss Smyth has treated the head with a simplicity and bigness of handling that is refreshing, her drawing is agreeable, and her work is in an excellent direction.

The exhibition is attracting a goodly attendance of visitors, and the galleries are open as well on Sunday afternoons from 1 o'clock until 6.

YOUNG SALVINI PLAYS HAMLET

He Makes His Debut in Shakespeare's Play in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 4.—Alexander Salvini is popular in this city, and the announcement that he would make his début as Hamlet drew a large and representative audience to the Walnut Street Theatre to-night. Many persons prominent in business and social circles were present, including a delegation of New-York newspaper men and managers.

Young Salvini has introduced considerable new business and rearranged several of the scenes of "Hamlet," notably in the earlier portions of the play. In the conventional costume of Hamlet he presents an attractive appearance and handles himself with grace. His best scenes were applauded by the audience, and curtain calls at the end of each act were numerous.

The play was staged with great liberality and good taste, the scenery, costumes, and accessories being new and appropriate. The supporting company, which includes William Redmund, the veteran John A. Lane, Eleanor Moralli, and other capable actors and actresses, gave valuable assistance to the star. It is stated here to-night that young Salvini will undertake the part of Othello next season.

TO IMPROVE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Talks on Educational Institutions of the Past, Present, and Future.

An interesting meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Association for the Improvement of Public Schools was held Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Edward Curtis, 27 Washington Place.

In the absence of Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, the President, Mrs. E. R. Hewitt presided with her usual grace and dignity.

Edward Eggleston spoke on "Colonial Schools," J. Augustus Johnson on "The Schools of the Present Day," and J. B. Reynolds of the University Settlement on "The Ideal School of the Future."

The association has been working earnestly to improve the public schools. It asks for the sympathy and hearty support of the women of New-York in its work. The membership dues are $3 a year.

The women who represent the association officially are Mrs. V. Mott, Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, Mrs. Lan Ali Haggin, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Miss S. M. Minturn, Miss M. L. Draper, Mrs. C. M. Perry, and Mrs. W. S. Rainsford.

The agent of the association is William W. Locke, who can be seen at 145 East Eighteenth Street every afternoon except Wednesday, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

"Her Excellency's Children."

The regular Thursday change of bill brought upon the stage of the Irving Place Theatre last evening "Die Kinder der Excellenz," a rather ambitious comedy in four acts by E. von Wollzogen and W. Schumann. The play is a study, apparently careful and accurate, of gentility in reduced circumstances as it exists at Berlin. A widow left almost penniless by her spendthrift husband's death, her son, a wild young Lieutenant, desperately in debt, and her two handsome daughters are the centres about which take place a series of events by no means uninteresting, but whose motion is somewhat slow and in whose development a mildly alarming number of words is used. The piece contains not a little humor worth laughing at, and some sincerity marks its emotional scenes, but their motives, while probably adequate at Berlin, are hardly calculated to stir very deeply a New-York audience, even though it be composed of German-Americans, and, therefore, able to thoroughly understand them. Over here, for a young man to resign from the army does not seem to be a catastrophe particularly thrilling, nor would his relatives suffer much agony of mind in anticipation of it.

GEN. NODZU IS SARCASTIC

He Asks if China Has Been Informed that There Is Armistice.

MESSENGERS OF TRUCE ASSAULTED

Ma-Kung's Resistance Was Feeble, with Ineffective Artillery—The Inhabitants Have Resumed Business.

LONDON, April 4.—A dispatch from Tokio to the Central News says:

"Gen. Nodzu reports from Hai-Chang that April 1 he sent a Chinese messenger to the Chinese military front, notifying the commander of the armistice and requesting a meeting to arrange details.

"April 2 he sent a Japanese messenger and a trumpeter, requesting an answer from the Chinese commander within twenty-four hours.

"April 3, the messenger and trumpeter, not having returned, Col. Aoki, fearing foul play, started himself, with a white flag and a trumpeter, toward the outposts.

"The Chinese outposts began firing, Col. Aoki halted, and signaled with his flag of truce. When he attempted to advance, the Chinese renewed their firing, wounding the Japanese flag bearer. Col. Aoki was obliged to return.

"Gen. Nodzu asks whether the Chinese envoy has informed the Government at Pekin of the armistice."

A Central News dispatch from Tokio says information has been received from the Pescadores that on March 29 the Japanese war ship Matsusima sounded the mouth of the Ma-Kung Bay. No torpedoes were found, and the transports landed their troops and stores in Ma-Kung Harbor.

The Chinese soldiers imprisoned there were sent to the mainland in junks. The captured Chinese officers were retained. The guns in the forts are slightly damaged and are being repaired. The inhabitants are resuming business, and appear to be easy to govern.

A Central News dispatch from Shanghai says the correspondent of The Shanghai Mercury writes under the date of March 28 that he visited the battlefield of Tien-Chwang-Tai and found that the bodies of the Chinese dead had not been buried.

The Japanese have established a civil administration at Niu-Chwang to make preparations to take over the customs revenues.

The Times's correspondent in Shimonoseki sends this dispatch under the date of March 31:

"Military activity in Japan has not abated. Five transports of infantry and cavalry were hurried away yesterday before the armistice was proclaimed.

"The conditions arranged indicate the desire of China to save Pekin at all costs. Shimonoseki is filled with police to protect the Chinese envoys."

From Hongkong The Times has this dispatch, under to-day's date:

"The Chinese are fleeing from South Formosa to the mainland and Hongkong. The Japanese are reported to be marching upon Takau.

"The Chinese army in North Formosa is 80,000 strong. Of this force 50,000 are splendid troops, well-armed. The remainder are raw recruits, including even many beggars. Fighting is imminent. The foreigners are believed to be safe. Vigorous measures have been taken in Swatow and Canton to resist the invaders. Booms have been placed across the Canton River, and torpedoes have been placed in Swatow Harbor."

PARIS, April 4.—The European edition of The Herald has this dispatch under to-day's date from The Herald correspondent in Shanghai:

"Telegraphic communication with Formosa has been suspended, as the cable is broken. A German war ship present during the operations at the Pescadores reports that the resistance at Ma-Kung was feeble and the artillery was ineffective. The garrison at Tai-Wan-Foo consists of 30,000 Chinese. Six Japanese war ships will remain at the Pescadores."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HEALTH.

Latest Official Reports from Nice Indicate Excellent Condition.

LONDON, April 4.—The latest official report from Nice in regard to the Queen received last evening, says:

"The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Beaulieu, along the mountain road leading to La Bastide. She paid a visit to Lord and Lady Salisbury, and returned to Cimiez by the way of Villefranche.

"In the evening her Majesty entertained Sir Edward Malet and others at dinner. Her Majesty was in good health and spirits."

Another dispatch from Nice this afternoon says:

"At 3 P. M. to-day the Prince of Wales attended the christening of a son of his groom in waiting, Sir Francis Knollys."

Earl Spencer, who has been serving as Minister in Attendance upon the Queen, returned from Nice at 6:30 o'clock this evening. Lord Ripon will leave here for Nice on Saturday to fulfill a similar function.

A dispatch sent from Nice at 8:20 o'clock this evening says the Queen this forenoon visited the Zoological Gardens, and upon her return gave an audience to the Comtesse Trani. Later in the day she drove to Sabron, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and this evening gave a small dinner party at the Cimiez Hotel.

SMYRNA AS A NAVAL STATION.

Orders to the San Francisco to Sail from Palermo to Turkey.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Orders have been issued from the Navy Department directing the United States war ship San Francisco to sail from Palermo to Smyrna this week.

Last year the United States war ship Chicago, Admiral Erben commanding, was in Smyrna, Western Turkey, and, after conference with American residents there, the Admiral agreed to report to the Navy Department in favor of making Smyrna a naval station for the Mediterranean squadron.

Representatives of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have joined in the appeal, because they regard Smyrna as the most important point for such a defender of American interests in that part of the Mediterranean.

BRITAIN'S TELEGRAPH LINES.

Annual Loss of the Government on Business with the Press.

LONDON, April 4.—Arnold Morley, Postmaster General, spoke in the House of Commons this evening about the business relations of the Government telegraph lines and the newspapers.

He reiterated the statement made by him last month before the congress of the Chambers of Commerce, that the Government's annual loss upon press telegrams was £300,000. He was willing to institute an impartial inquiry, he said, if he could get the assurance that the press would abide by the result and assent to a legislative revision of the tariff.

OSCAR WILDE'S LIBEL SUIT.

Cross-Examination of the Plaintiff and Prosecution's Case Closed.

LONDON, April 4.—The trial of the action of Oscar Wilde against the Marquis of Queensberry for libel was resumed today in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, with the complainant again in the witness box.

Mr. Carson's cross-examination, which was intended to prove that Mr. Wilde is really as bad as he seems to affect to be, was followed by a re-direct examination, and the case for the prosecution was closed.

BRITAIN'S LOSS IN CHITRAL.

Umra Khan Captured Two Officers and Is Gaining Adherents.

CALCUTTA, April 4.—It is reported from Simla that the Chitral expedition sustained more severe losses than was at first reported.

Umra Khan is reported to have captured two British officers. Hundreds of natives are flocking to his standard.

All of the reported casualties to the British force refer to the Second Brigade. The other brigade has not been heard from.

NICARAGUA CANAL COMMITTEE.

Members Are to Meet in New-York and Start on Their Mission Soon.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The President at 3 o'clock yesterday cabled to Major William Ludlow, the military attaché of the American Embassy in London, advising him of his appointment on the Nicaraguan Canal Board, and directing him to leave for New-York by the first available steamer.

It is expected that he will reach New-York before the end of next week, when he will be met by Alfred Noble, the civilian member, and Commander Endicott of the navy. The board will leave for Greytown soon after.

Secretary Herbert said this morning that the present intention was to send the board to Nicaragua on the cruiser Montgomery, but some other vessel might be used. The Delphin has been suggested to him, as her light draught permits her to enter the shallow harbors.

BRITISH SHIP ARNO ABANDONED.

Steamer Normannia Reports that All Hands on Board Were Saved.

LONDON, April 4.—The steamer Normannia, (German,) Capt. Berends, from New-York March 28 for Hamburg, passed the Scilly Islands at 12:20 P. M. to-day.

She reported that the ship Arno, (British,) Capt. Newnham, from New-York March 21 for Liverpool, had been abandoned at sea. All hands on board were saved.

A Mexican Abuse Not Verified.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Nothing has been received at the State Department or the Mexican Legation respecting the reported arrest and illegal imprisonment of E. P. Thresher and family of Cambridge, Mass., while traveling in Mexico recently. Minister Romero said to a reporter for the United Press to-day that he would investigate the report and communicate the result of his inquiries to the public and also to the State Department, if it warranted him in so doing.

An Eminent Agrarian Denies Charges.

BERLIN, April 4.—Baron von Hammerstein, member of the Reichstag and editor of the Kreuz Zeitung, announces in that paper his intention to begin proceedings for libel against a number of Frankfort papers, which stated that Hammerstein had been notified that his services on the Kreuz Zeitung would be dispensed with after July 1, and that the paper was on the verge of bankruptcy owing to the editor's peculiar financial methods.

Lahn Enters Docks Without Tender.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 4.—The North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, which arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning, proceeded directly to the Empress Dock. The Lahn is the first steamer of her line to enter the docks without a tender. She immediately transferred her mails and passengers, which left by train at 3:45 this morning, greatly expediting by this arrangement their arrival in London.

Solicitous of Liliuokalani's Care.

LONDON, April 4.—Sir Thomas Esmonde, anti-Parnellite member of Parliament for the West Division of Kerry, will ask the Government on Monday whether Liliuokalani, the deposed Queen of Hawaii, is a prisoner in the barracks at Honolulu, and, if so, whether the Government will not request the Hawaiian authorities to let her reside in the palace under guard.

An Explosive Safe in Firedamp.

VIENNA, April 4.—The President of the Nobel Company, makers of explosives, announced at the general meeting in Vienna to-day the discovery and successful production of a blasting explosive which is not affected by firedamp and can be used with safety in the most dangerous mines.

Liberator Directors to be Tried.

LONDON, April 4.—Messrs. Brock, Dibley, Wright, and Theobald, and Mr. F. M. Coldwells, member of Parliament for Lambeth, who were Directors in the Liberator and other companies promoted by Jabez Spencer Balfour, have been committed for trial on charges of fraud.

Reina Regente Wreckage at Tangier.

TANGIER, April 4.—The carcasses of several bullocks have been washed ashore here, and it is ascertained that they were among the number of cattle shipped on board the missing war ship Reina Regente for food purposes.

New-Zealand Will Treat with Canada.

LONDON, April 4.—The United Press correspondent learns upon good authority that New-Zealand is willing to negotiate a commercial treaty with Canada.

Italian Forces Take Adowa Easily.

MASSOWAH, April 4.—Gen. Baratieri, commander of the Italian forces in East Africa, has occupied Adowa, west of Adigrat, without opposition.

Ransom Arrives in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 4.—Matt W. Ransom, the new United States Minister to Mexico, arrived here this afternoon. He is slightly indisposed.

BABY PHOTOGRAPH EXHIBITION

Committees of Teachers, Artists, and Actors Awarded Prizes—Mothers of Winners Were Confident of Success.

The exhibition of baby photographs for the benefit of the Messiah Home for Children was opened yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the New-York Society of Amateur Photographers, 113 West Thirty-eighth Street.

A thousand photographs are shown in the halls. Prizes will be offered for the jolliest baby, the most perfectly-formed baby, the prettiest baby, the most intelligent baby, and for grandmother's baby. A gold medal will be awarded to the most popular baby.

A committee of actors was appointed to judge the jolliest baby. It consists of W. H. Crane, Henry E. Dixey, and Charles D. Wells. A committee of doctors to judge the most perfectly-formed baby consists of Dr. W. C. Lusk, Dr. G. Schroeder, Dr. Fisher, and Dr. Grace Peckham Murray. Artists to judge the prettiest baby are F. Diehlman, W. T. Smedley, Rhoda Holmes, and Ella Condie Lamb. These school teachers will pass upon the most intelligent baby: Dr. John S. White, Miss A. Browne, Miss Farwell, and Miss Louise Clarke, and the committee to choose grandmother's baby, "the dearest and sweetest," will be composed of Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mrs. J. Lorillard, and Mrs. Barbey.

J. Wells Champney gave in the evening an exhibition of lantern slides, made by members of the society, of babies. This had no bearing on the prize exhibition, but proved very entertaining.

The awards by three committees were made, and the other committees will probably bring in their awards to-day. The committee composed of teachers made the following awards for the most intelligent babies: Boys—First prize, Francis Holgate Boos; second prize, Milton E. Bennett and Karl B. Lamb. Girls—First prize, Marion Rogers and Emily N. R. McLean.

The committee of artists made the following awards for the prettiest baby: Boys—First prize, Van Biel Berg; second prize, Gilbert G. Rich and Karl Dodge; Girls—First prize, Edith Candee; second prize, Jean Dennell and Lesley Brower.

The committee of actors made the following awards for the jolliest baby: Boys—First prize, Clarence Fell; second prize, Samuel Hale Lennox and Willie Nelson. Girls—First prize, Marion Grant; second prize, Gladys Egerton and Marion Rice.

Two Small Banks Closed.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Controller Eckels to-day closed two banks—the First National Bank of Ravena, Neb., and the First National Bank of Dublin, Texas. Both banks are small, each having a capital of $50,000.

The Ravena (Neb.) bank was closed because of its bad condition, and the Dublin (Texas) bank because it had been endeavoring to liquidate its indebtedness since 1894 without success.

FOR THE POLICE JUSTICES

Commodore Gerry Defends Them and Their Proceedings.

HEARING ON THE MAGISTRATES BILL

Mr. Gerry Says that the Justices Are Not Corrupt and Should Be Allowed to Remain in Office.

ALBANY, April 4.—A final hearing on the New-York City Police Justices bill, which abolishes the Justices and provides for nine Police Magistrates, was had before the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon. It was opened by Senator O'Connor, reading a letter from Miss Foster, (the Tombs Angel,) earnestly opposing the measure. She said that in all her years of experience she had found the Justices willing to help her work, merciful, and considerate, and not moved by political influence. She thought they should be retained in office, and asked the committee to help retain them.

Elbridge T. Gerry asked to have twenty sections of the bill stricken out, as unnecessary and vicious. He said the Judges are eminent criminal lawyers, and paid a high compliment to the late Judge Martine. He said the bill tore away the appellate jurisdiction of the oldest criminal court in New-York City without any conceivable reason. He feared this would result in grave abuses and work severe injury to his society in its work. He intimated that social, political, and religious prejudices were shown in the drafting of the bill. Perhaps there were too many Democrats and Catholics in the court. The most important of the cases handled here are those relative to transferring and committing children. He asserted that the Justices were not corrupt, and that they were very able men.

Senator O'Connor asked what those people who set themselves up as public censors knew about such matters.

Mr. Gerry replied: "Very little."

Senator Lexow asked if some of the Judges could not be criticised.

The reply was that he had no knowledge of such cases.

Senator O'Connor added that all Justices sometimes come under criticism.

Mr. Gerry added that there was evidently some feeling in this matter.

Senator O'Connor asked if the peculiar features of the bill were not really anti-Catholic.

Mr. Gerry answered that they might be.

Senator O'Connor added: "I have been told that an association that would rather see a child starve on the street than go to a Catholic institution, got these sections put in the bill."

Mr. Gerry evaded a direct answer, but said there was a most reprehensible feeling of economy being shown toward charitable institutions.

Senator O'Connor asked if it was not possible that those back of the bill wanted to get Justices who would discriminate in favor of a sect.

Mr. Gerry stated that he felt certain something of the kind was intended. Senator McMahon assented to this idea.

Senator Lexow remarked that, with Mr. Grace's evident power, he thought that Catholicism would be protected.

Mr. Gerry said he understood the bill was drawn by the Committee of Ten for the Committee of Seventy.

Senator O'Connor intimated that the A. P. A. was back of these.

Mr. Gerry said he was afraid there was something in these stories. He had tried to get the offensive sections stricken out, but the authors of the bill paid no attention to him.

Senator O'Connor noted that none of the friends of the bill appeared, although all had been notified.

Mr. House of New-York, for the Central Liquor Dealers' Association and others, objected to the bill on the ground that its sole object was to get rid of the present Police Justices; also, it interfered with the right of trial by jury. He made a long argument against the bill on these assertions. He protested against special legislation for New-York City, which, he asserted, this bill provided. He denied that the Police Justices were corrupt, and asserted that there was absolutely no need for the bill.

Senator O'Connor said it was said these Justices had facilitated the escape of prisoners.

Mr. House positively denied this, and said ten years' practice in criminal cases had enabled him to speak authoritatively. He further asserted that not one single case of the kind had been proved, and that possibly the Committee of Seventy was fixing nice places for itself.

James Oliver also protested against the bill briefly.

Justice Feitner urged the committee to get information from people who are brought into touch with the police courts. He said John J. Ryan, President of the Association, had asked for such information from representative men. C. L. Merrifield of the Hotel Keepers' Association; B. G. Jayne, chief agent of the Society for the Enforcement of Law; J. L. Buckner of the Bottlers and Manufacturers' Association; Joseph J. Marrin, for the State Commissioner of Agriculture; President Haynes for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Mr. Comstock of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, and Mr. Gerry, had sent letters in reply, testifying to the ability, integrity, and fairness of the Police Justices. Justice Feitner added that for himself and his associates he entered a most earnest protest against the unfair charges made by advocates of this bill. He also said the bill was infamous in its provisions for public trials of bastardy cases.

Justice Patterson suggested several amendments to correct an injustice in the bill, and protested against the measure generally.

The committee, owing to the lack of a quorum, took no action.

After the hearing, a United Press reporter questioned Mr. Gerry and Senator O'Connor as to their assertions concerning A. P. A. influence in the bill. Senator O'Connor said:

"I put these questions because information came to me from several reliable sources that the A. P. A. influence was at work here. Of course, I can't tell the source of my information. As usual, in all such matters, nobody wants to directly father such charges. But, having this information, I proposed to see what there is in it. That is all I care to say now about the matter."

Mr. Gerry said: "While I have no positive evidence as to A. P. A. interference here, I have very positive suspicions. I believe there is more of that sort of influence in legislation than is generally suspected. I don't like to go into such questions, but when questions are asked I propose to tell the truth. I am satisfied there must be something of the sort suggested by Senator O'Connor back of the acts of the Committee of Seventy. Why is that committee so desirous of getting rid of Goff, when it has just elected him? Why does it want to move the jurisdiction of the Court of General Sessions? There is no objection to the character of the Judges. There must be some potent motive back of this. The sections I objected to take away the appeal in commitments of children and confer the power on the Special Sessions, to be made up of inexperienced Judges. These efforts must be due to either political or religious prejudices, as I intimated. I can imagine no other reason."

Mr. Gerry said the particular objectionable sections of the bill are from 19 to 29, inclusive.

CITY OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS

A Committee of Investigation Authorized by the Assembly.

ALBANY, April 4.—Mr. Nixon, in making his report as Chairman of the Committee on Railroads to the Assembly to-day offered this resolution:

Whereas, The sentiment in favor of municipal ownership of franchises, the profits of which are large and come directly from the people of the various cities, is growing throughout the State to such an extent as to demand a popular vote upon the question of municipal ownership; and,

Whereas, A bill is before this Legislature providing for a submission to a vote of the people of the various municipalities of the State of the question of municipal ownership of the street and elevated railroads of the various cities; and,

Whereas, It has been charged repeatedly in the newspapers of Brooklyn and New-York that certain railroad companies in the City of Brooklyn have watered to a large extent their capital stock and have leased their roads to foreign corporations, and included in these charges is the accusation that large sums of money have been taken either fraudulently from the treasury or wasted by the managers of the company leasing said roads, and that the stockholders of the said companies have been unable to ascertain even the cost of construction of the roads referred to; be

Resolved, That a committee of seven members of this House be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty it shall be to examine all matters pertainig to the cost of construction, expense of operation, capital stock and bonded indebtedness, and the general management of the surface and elevated railroads of the various cities of the State, and such other matters pertaining to said roads as will give to the people of the municipalities proper information upon the question of the profits of said enterprises upon which to base their judgment as to the desirability of municipal ownership; said committee to report to this House whatever investigation may be made previous to the adjournment of this Legislature; said committee to sit after the adjournment of this Legislature, for the purpose of making such investigation in any of the cities of the State, and said committee is hereby empowered to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses, and employ counsel and such other assistance as may be required for such investigation, and to incur such expenses in the premises as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this resolution.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 80 to 6. After it had been read by the clerk, Mr. Ainsworth protested against its being put before the House for adoption. It had always been an unwritten law of the House that resolutions of this kind should go to the Ways and Means Committee. Besides, said Mr. Ainsworth, the information sought was compiled annually by the railroad commission.

Mr. Nixon explained that he had received many letters from people in New-York calling his attention to the importance of the investigation, among others, a former member of the Railroad Committee of the House.

THE LEXOW BILLS IN ASSEMBLY

Introduced by Mr. O'Grady to Save Time in Their Passage.

ALBANY, April 4.—In the Assembly this morning, after securing unanimous consent, Chairman O'Grady of the Cities Committee introduced the Lexow New-York City police bills. As the bills were given their first reading Mr. Foley remarked that they must be important when the Republicans had to go to Monroe County to get a man to introduce them.

Mr. O'Grady stated that the bills were introduced by him in order to bring the police legislation before the Assembly in an endeavor to find out what the House wanted. He thought that the House could go ahead and consider these bills and either be ready to act on the Lexow bills when they came over from the Senate, or, if the passage of the bills is delayed in the Senate on account of the illness of Republican Senators who are unable to attend the Senate sessions, the House can go ahead and pass the Lexow bills and send them over to the Senate. Mr. O'Grady said that the main idea was to gain time in the passage of the New-York City police legislation.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Anthony Q. Keasbey.

Anthony Q. Keasbey, a well-known lawyer of Newark, died in Rome, Italy, yesterday, from peritonitis. Accompanied by two daughters, he left on a European trip Feb. 26. At that time he was in the best of health. He was seventy-one years old, and was born in Salem, N. J. He was graduated at Yale in 1843. He studied law in the offices of Francis L. McCullough of Salem, and Cortlandt Parker, in Newark. He became associated with Mr. Parker in 1852.

President Lincoln in 1861 selected Mr. Keasbey as United States District Attorney for the District of New-Jersey, and in April, 1865, he was reappointed. President Grant reappointed him in 1870, and again in 1874. In 1879 he was continued in office, and he held it thereafter until after President Cleveland's inauguration.

The partnership existing between A. Q. Keasbey and Cortlandt Parker was dissolved in 1876. Mr. Keasbey took as his associates his sons, Edward Q. and George M., under the firm name of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons. Mr. Keasbey was attorney for the Consolidated Traction Company, the Worcester Traction Company, the Baltimore and New-York Railroad Company, the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, the North Dakota Milling Association, the United Light Company, the National Rice Milling Company, and other big corporations.

Mr. Keasbey was married to Miss Peckham, sister of Wheeler H. Peckham. Mrs. Keasbey died in 1887, leaving six sons and two daughters.

Two of Mr. Keasbey's sons are well-known members of the New-Jersey Bar. Edward Q. Keasbey was appointed a United States Commissioner in 1873, resigned Nov. 5, 1883, and was reappointed after he left the State Legislature. He was made a Master in Chancery in 1873, a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey in 1878, and in November, 1883, was elected a member of the General Assembly. From January, 1870, to the present time, he has been one of the editors of The New-Jersey Law Journal. He is also one of the Board of Governors of the Essex Association and a Director of the Board of Trade. Lindley M. Keasbey is a professor at Bryn Mawr College.

Mr. Keasbey's ancestors were colonists of Salem, under George I. of England. His great-grandfather was Edward Keasbey, who was active and prominent before the War of the Revolution, and who represented the Colony of Salem and that of Cumberland in the General Assembly from 1763 to 1769. He was sent to the Provincial Congress, which assembled in Trenton in 1775, and took part in other conventions. Edward Q. Keasbey, father of A. Q. Keasbey, was a physician. He was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Salem County in 1840.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. Barton H. Cartwright, a pioneer of Methodist Episcopal work in the West, died Wednesday at Oregon, Ill. He was born near Auburn, N. Y., in 1810, was the son of a Baptist minister, and went West over sixty years ago, his first ministerial work being done in Iowa. In his first Illinois work he filled prairie land week days and preached Sundays. In 1836 he made a 1,200-mile journey on a rude sleigh of his own construction, spreading the Gospel through Illinois, New-York, Michigan, and Canada. He was engaged for years in Iowa as a missionary, and served as Chaplain of the Ninety-second Illinois Infantry through the war.

—The Rev. John T. Delaney, pastor of the Holy Name Church at Washington, died yesterday. Few priests enjoyed a more devoted following than did Father Delaney, not only in Washington and its vicinity, but in Baltimore and other sections of Maryland, where his work of building churches made him a prominent figure. Father Delaney was a great personal friend of Archbishop Corrigan, who has twice visited him during his illness.

—Charles E. Williams died at his home in Newburg, N. Y., Wednesday night. He was sixty-six years old. He was President of the Beveridge Brewing Company, and ex-President of the Newburg Board of Trade. He lived on the Pacific coast from 1852 to 1865, having charge of the Wells-Fargo Express business at Portland, Ore., during the days of the pony service. He leaves a wife and three children.

—Ex-Gov. William R. Marshall of Minnesota died yesterday in Pasadena, Cal. He was born in Missouri, Oct. 17, 1825. He went to the Northwest in 1848, and was very active in the early development of that part of the country. He was elected Governor of Minnesota in 1865, serving two terms.

SOUTH AND WEST GRAIN TRADE CONGRESS

Delegates Present at the Meeting in Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., April 4.—The South and West Grain Trade Congress met here today in its second annual session for the promotion of commercial relations and for the encouragement of the export trade via Southern seaports. Seventy delegates were present, representing Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, and Alabama.

Senator Walsh spoke at some length, detailing the trade conditions existing and predicting that all the worst days are behind, and that the South and West have all the best days soon to come. He foresaw in the building up of the trade relations between the South and West and in the movement southward of the cotton mills of New-England, the approach of an era of prosperity which will surpass the dreams of the enthusiastic.

Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were appointed and the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Secretary Morton Will Be Present.

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 4.—Secretary of Agriculture Morton and Gov. Werts of New-Jersey will meet with the American and Canadian Forestry Associations here May 16.

VALUE OF ANTITOXINE

A Discussion by Members of the Academy of Medicine.

SOME RESULTS IN DIPHTHERIA CASES

Papers by Drs. H. M. Biggs and W. H. Park of the Health Board —Gift of a Portrait of Dr. Valentine Mott.

Antitoxine was the subject of several papers and discussion at the Academy of Medicine last night. Joseph D. Bryant, M. D., President of the Council, presided, and the large lecture room was inadequate to accommodate the largest and most representative audience that ever attended a stated meeting of the organization. Many women were present.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Admissions, the following Resident Fellows were elected: George P. Biggs, J. A. Blake, Emmet C. Dent, W. G. Dobson, A. W. Hollis, G. S. Knickerbocker, Louis M. Lavehart, W. A. Macey, D. H. McAlpin, Ernst Schalck, H. E. Stafford, Sinclair Tousey, and George G. Ward, Jr.

In presenting an oil painting of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, the gift of his daughter, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Dr. Albert H. Ely said that it came of a suggestion made by him that the only portrait possessed by the Academy of Dr. Mott was a small engraving. He had Mrs. Bell's letter of gift, in which she said:

The President and Fellows of the Academy of Medicine:

Being the only surviving member of my father's family, I desire to replace by a suitable portrait the engraving that has had for so many years an honored place among the portraits of distinguished members of the medical profession of our city, and I take pleasure in presenting a portrait in oil to the Academy of Medicine of New-York of my father, Dr. Valentine Mott, (the original painted in 1865.)

It is not my purpose to recall facts of my father's years of service, as all members of the profession he loved must know somewhat of his labors and untiring devotion in its cause which entitled him to be called the Father of American Surgery.

With kind regards, yours truly.

ADELAIDE MOTT BELL,
247 Fifth Avenue, New-York.

Dr. Bryant expressed great pleasure in acknowledging the gift, which he regarded as a singularly appropriate one, because of Dr. Mott's transcendent ability as a surgeon and the fact that he was President of the academy in 1847 and 1859. He sketched Dr. Mott's triumphs in surgery without antiseptics, and quoted Sir Ashley Cooper, who said that Dr. Mott performed more operations than any other man then living. He requested Dr. Ely to inform Mrs. Bell of the entire gratitude of the academy.

Dr. Ely said that it was unfortunate that no member of Mrs. Bell's family could be present, as her son, ex-Pork Commissioner Edward Bell, had been compelled to be at Baltimore after he had planned to attend the meeting.

Dr. W. M. Polk presented appropriate resolutions on the death of Dr. A. L. Loomis, and it was arranged to have a memorial meeting on the night of May 2, when there will be no stated meeting of the academy. Adresses will be made by Dr. L. A. Stimson, Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of the University of the City of New-York, and Abram S. Hewitt.

The committee appointed to consider the question of the present Commission of Charities and Correction recommended its abolition by the Legislature, and the creation of two departments, one of charities and the other of correction. The report was adopted, and it will be transmitted to Albany.

The first paper of the evening, on "Experiences in the Production and Use of Diphtheria Antitoxine," was read by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Pathologist and Director of the Bacteriological Laboratories of the Health Department, who illustrated his subject with charts and tables.

Dr. Biggs said that the principles of blood serum therapy had been established in 1892, through the researches of Behring, Kitaseto, Ehrlick, Roux, and others, but it was not until early in 1894 that the method was practically available for the treatment of disease, and Aronson's antitoxine was placed at the disposal of the Health Department early in that year for experimental purposes, but it was not wholly satisfactory.

It was the privilege of the lecturer to watch the work done in the Institute for Infectious Diseases, in Berlin, in June, 1894. The scientific men connected with the institution had no doubt of the specific value of antitoxine, and prompted by the results, Dr. Biggs instructed Dr. W. H. Park, Assistant Director of the Division of Pathology of his department, to begin cultures in this city. Divers animals were inoculated. While goats furnished a potent serum, the treatment of all other animals but horses was suspended.

Dr. Biggs warmly eulogized Dr. Prudden and Columbia College for their share in producing local antitoxine, and illustrated the urgency of the situation and the zeal of those engaged in the production of serum in the slaughter of the first horse that furnished antitoxine of the proper strength to promptly secure four liters of serum when it was urgently needed.

The antitoxine thus obtained was promptly put in use, he said. Since that time, about Jan. 1, 1895, the supply has increased in quantity and quality, and now free treatment is given to the poor by Health Department Inspectors and by the physicians at the Willard Parker Hospital.

Selecting 255 cases treated outside the hospital, Dr. Biggs said that the mortality was 40, or 15.69 per cent. The aim in treating diphtheria, he said, should be to innoculate as early as possible, and he gave a table showing the following results of prompt and tardy treatment:

Thirty cases treated the first day of the disease, two deaths.

Seventy-seven cases treated the second day, seven deaths.

Sixty-seven cases treated the third day, eleven deaths.

Thirty-one cases treated the fourth day, seven deaths.

Forty-six cases treated the fifth day or later, thirteen deaths, or 28.25 per cent.

Deducting cases that were hopeless or complicated at inoculation, there remained seventy-four cases of simple, uncomplicated diphtheria, with but four deaths, a mortality of 5.04 per cent.

Of the tardy use of antitoxine, Dr. Biggs said:

"It does not seem desirable that any special analysis should be made of the cases which were treated on the fifth day or later, as all of the evidence goes to show that, under most circumstances, at best, only moderate benefit can be obtained from the use of antitoxine in such cases; and, although occasionally striking results follow the administration of antitoxine, even late in the disease, yet this result must be considered as exceptional."

Attention was called to the fact that the results were obtained in almost all the cases among very poor people, with en the care was none of the best, and where often but little in the way of other treatment was employed.

At the Willard Parker Hospital far less favorable results were apparently obtained, because the patients came late in the course of the disease, and often with serious complications. In 129 cases there were 31 deaths; but in 1894, in the corresponding three months, there were 146 cases and 47 deaths.

Of the after effects of inoculation, Dr. Biggs said that they were not as a rule serious. Urticaria is the most common, erythema more rare, and grave trouble still rarer. But in false diphtheria after effects are marked in rashes. In fatal cases no new anatomical lessons were found, and rashes of severity even more frequent in mild cases of diphtheria treated with large doses of antitoxine.

The Health Department has now an abundant supply of serum, which is free to the poor and is sold to physicians.

In conclusion Dr. Biggs said that there is no evidence that diphtheria is of a mild type this year, and that to be effective antitoxine must be administered early in the disease. It is not a specific in complicated cases, but in simple diphtheria the disease is brought under control, and will in such cases lose all its terror. The results, when the antitoxine has been administered before the fourth day, have seemed almost marvelous.

Dr. Park's subject was "The Technique of the Production of Diphtheria Antitoxins," and he treated it in a very interesting manner, from stock culture to the tapping of immunized horses, and the taking of the serum from their blood. Cheap, sound young horses tested for glanders are used. About 14 per cent. die under treatment. Some are very susceptible to toxine, and others resist large doses. The producing power and strength of the antitoxine differ with each animal. The instruments used at the various stages of the culture of the specific were exhibited with a jar of serum and blood ready for separation.

The other papers were "Experiences in the Use of Diphtheria Antitoxine for Immunization," by Dr. C. H. Peck, who spoke of gratifying and positive results at the New-York Infant Asylum; "The Results of Autopsies on Persons Dying After Treatment with Diphtheria Antitoxine," by Dr. George P. Biggs, who performed eighteen post-mortem examinations at the Willard Parker Hospital, to discover that only in three cases was death due directly to laryngeal diphtheria, and "The Anatomical Lesions Found in Animals Which Have Died During the Progress of Immunization," by Dr. Ira Van Giesen.

In the open discussion of the papers, Drs. Winters, Nammack, Peabody, Brannon, Holt, Northrup, and Somerset took part.

SUCCESS OF THE SWISS FAIR

The Attendance Large Every Night—Valuable Gifts.

The Swiss Fair, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, has attracted large attendance every night. Not the least attractive feature is the bevy of handsome girls, dressed in the natty costumes of the different cantons of Switzerland, from which they hail. The neat short frocks and tidy waists of the Alpine regions give the young women a quaint appearance. The French-Swiss, the Italian-Swiss, and the German-Swiss attires differ materially in make-up and colors, but each of them has its individual charm.

Among the many visitors nightly are a number of men and women from the fashionable circles, who have traveled through Switzerland, and seem to enjoy the many interesting objects that recall the trip. The arrangements are such as take the visitor through the various cantons in their order, and at each of the booths many works of art and beauty only to be found in the little republic are tastily displayed. One of the most artistic and valuable articles exhibited is a magnificent copy of Morell's famous portrait of Washington, which is woven in silk. It is the work of a Swiss weaver, who toiled several years in producing it.

Among the gifts to be distributed are grand and upright pianos, a billiard table, a parlor organ, silver table sets, a round-trip ticket to Europe, a ticket to Niagara Falls and return, a statue of William Tell, and a fine silk Swiss flag. The three most prominent paintings are "Alpenrosli," "The Blue Grotto on the Island of Capri," and a pastel of William Tell.

Last night was "Reception Night," when the Minister of Switzerland, J. B. Pioda, was entertained.

The programme was as follows:

Address of welcome by the Hon. J. Bertschmann, Consul of Switzerland.
Wenn die Quellen Silbern Liessen....Häser
Maennerchor a Cappella.
Eidgenossen Wachtgesang.....Angerer
Maennerchor and Orchestra.
"Frühlingsruf".....Koemmenich
Grütli Maennerchor and Orchestra.
Baritone Solo.....Charles von Brun
Speeches by Presidents of Swiss Societies in German, French, and Italian.
Soprano Solo:
(a) "Still Wie die Nacht".....Carl Bohm
(b) "Only Love Can Tell".....Massenet
Miss Martha Hofacker.
Chorus.....Jura Maennerchor

The special programme arranged for Friday, which will be devoted to the different turning societies, will present some very attractive athletic exhibitions by some of the best turning classes of this city and Brooklyn. A special concert programme has been arranged for to-night, and other features of interest have been added. The Saturday matinée, at which the children will give a performance of "Schneewittchen," in six tableaus, will prove one of the most interesting events of the fair.

ALLEGED RIVAL TO THE BELL TELEPHONE

Standard Oil and Sugar Trust People Said to be Behind It.

A Chicago paper yesterday published a statement to the effect that a company with $60,000,000 capital had been formed to compete with the Bell Telephone Company. Among those mentioned as being interested in the new company were the Standard Oil Company, the Parrott Company of New-York, Mr. Searles of the Sugar Trust, George Crocker of San Francisco, Miller Pillsbury of Minneapolis, and J. S. Clarkson, the Republican politician. Clarkson, according to the story, was in Chicago perfecting the organization of the new company.

John E. Searles yesterday declared he knew nothing of the matter.

At the office of the Bell Telephone Company, in Boston, it was stated that the company gets most of its information in regard to the new company from the newspapers. At present the Bell people have nothing to say to the public.

From another source it was learned that the story was perhaps based on an investigation into the telephone business, which the Standard Oil people made some time ago. The telephone business was a tempting field to them, and they bought from Inventor Bonta of Philadelphia, telephone patents which the inventor believed did not infringe on the Bell patents. A small experimental plant was set up, and an expert hired to look into the invention, and to report as to whether it infringed on the Bell patents. The expert reported that the system was an infringement, and the Standard Oil people decided to do nothing until the patents of the Bell Company ran out.

A short time ago they again made an examination of the telephone field. They looked into the possible profits and the chances of building up a successful and paying system to compete with the Bell. An expert reported unfavorably to them, and an official high in the Standard Company made the statement that after investigation the company could not see any prospects of profits in the telephone field.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Gen. John S. Clar

HE WARNS HIS DEFAMERS

Police Justice Martin Sues Abram C. Bernheim for Libel.

HE ASKS FOR $10,000 DAMAGES

The Distinguished Jurist Will No Longer Meekly Submt to Calumnies—The Bankers Words Call for Vindication.

That distinguished jurist and shining light of Tammany Hall, Police Justice "Barney" Martin, has concluded "to vindicate" himself.

After submitting meekly to the calumnies that have been hurled at his humble head for many weary years by a ruthless press and a disrespectful public, the honorable Justice has at last concluded that he has been injured, maligned, slandered, libeled, outraged, and defamed, and he has set out to make an example of one of his persecutors, Abram C. Bernheim, so that the punishment he intends to visit on Mr. Bernheim's head may strike terror to the hearts of the other detractors of the Martin integrity.

In pursuance of this determination, the Justice has begun an action in the Supreme Court against Mr. Bernheim for $10,000 damages, to which extent the Justice declares he was "injured in his reputation" by certain statements alleged to have been made by Mr. Bernheim, to wit:

"On the police bench at present is Bernard F. Martin, commonly called 'Barney,' who was formerly in the liquor business with 'Red' Leary, one of the most notorious burglars in the country, and his wife, Kate. His saloon was the resort of the most disreputable classes in the community."

This outrageous attack on the fair name of the honorable Justice was made by the reckless Mr. Bernheim at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Feb. 27 of the current year. Mr. Bernheim is a banker and broker at 15 Broad Street, a member of the Committee of Seventy of the Chamber of Commerce, and of other representative bodies, a fond father, a happy husband, and, until he made this wanton and cruel assault on the Hon. Bernard F. Martin, a respected citizen and useful member of the community. It was in his capacity as a member of the Committee of Seventy that he gave utterance to the outrageous words for which the honorable Police Justice now seeks a ten-thousand-dollar balm, and the manner of his doing it is eloquently described by the following five phrases embodied in the Justice's complaint.

"The defendant (meaning Mr. Bernheimer) wilfully and maliciously stated of and concerning the plaintiff, to and in the presence and hearing of a large number of persons, including the reporters of the several newspapers published in said City of New-York, the following libelous, false, and defamatory words."

Whereupon follow the libelous, false, and defamatory words already quoted.

Mr. Bernheimer is then accused of uttering the aforesaid words "in cold blood," well knowing and intending," it is boldly asserted, "that the said words would be published in said newspapers."

In the very next paragraph it is charged: "The said false and defamatory matter was made maliciously in the presence of and concerning the plaintiff in his office of Police Justice as aforesaid, and was intended to, and did, convey the meaning that the plaintiff was of bad character and unfitted to hold and perform the duties of his said office."

As this, there seems no question to entitle Justice Martin to twice $10,000, the complaint gravely continues in Paragraph 4:

"The said words were spoken as aforesaid, with intent that the same should be, and the same were actually, published in the said newspapers, of which the plaintiff is informed and believes that the said words were read by a large number of persons in said City of New-York, and that among the said newspapers in which the said words were published is The New-York Times."

A sympathetic community will no doubt await the issue of the Justice's suit with breathless interest, and when he has succeeded in visiting summary and monetary vengeance on Mr. Bernheimer, who is a gentleman of much worldly wealth, Justice will probably continue to enrich himself by suing The Evening Post, which originally gave publicity to the "libelous, false, and defamatory" words in a biographical pamphlet printed many months ago. The proprietors of The Evening Post have been fairly inundated by the foot falls of Justice Martin and the other Tammany leaders who were immortalized in the pamphlet, begging, imploring, beseeching the bringing of a libel suit by any of the slandered gentlemen, and the Justice has the opportunity of a lifetime to enter the lists and take up this challenge after he has punished Mr. Bernheimer with a substantial verdict.

DENOUNCED BY G. H. KENDALL.

On the Witness Stand He Indulges in Sharp Words About W. R. Wilder.

The expectation that Russell Sage would be called as a witness in the trial of the suit before Judge Conlin of the City Court, in which William R. Wilder is seeking to recover a balance of $417 for professional services from the New-York Bank Note Company, kept a large crowd in the court room during yesterday's entire session.

Mr. Sage was in court under subpoena, but the case was concluded without his testimony, much to the disappointment of the spectators. What interest there was in the hearing was furnished by George H. Kendall, the President of the bank note company, who practically owns the company, and who charges that Mr. Wilder, while acting as its attorney, entered into a conspiracy with Mr. Sage to swindle him out of $20,000.

Mr. Kendall felt very strongly on the subject, and made no effort to conceal the fact. He denounced Mr. Wilder with the utmost freedom as the "man whom I paid to rob me," "the man who betrayed me to Sage," &c.

When Wilder's attorney objected at one point, on legal grounds, against such evidence, Kendall said, pointing his finger at his former lawyer:

"Sir, I will pay you the $400 you claim if you will let me tell the whole truth about this matter."

The proposition was not accepted. Again, when Mr. Kendall testified that he had ordered Wilder to get out of his office, Mr. Hunt, who is Wilder's partner, asked:

"Did you say to Wilder to get out of your office?"

"Yes, I did, and I told him a great deal more. As for you," pointing at Mr. Hunt, "you are as bad as he is. You are both tarred with the same stick."

"You must not indulge in personalities on the stand," interrupted Judge Conlin.

"Let him go on," said Mr. Hunt. "I want that remark to go on the record. I will have something to say about that later."

"I am willing, more than willing, you should," broke in the witness.

Both sides will sum up to-day, and then the case will be given to the jury.

A PERMANENT INJUNCTION DENIED

No Law Infringed by the Interior Conduit and Insulating Company.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court yesterday, handed down a decision in the case of Franz Merz and others against the Interior Conduit and Insulating Company, in which he refuses to make permanent a temporary injunction issued by Justice Beekman to restrain the officers and Directors of the company from issuing $500,000 worth of gold debenture bonds.

A notice was sent to the stockholders in February last that the capital stock of the corporation was to be increased from $1,250,000 to $1,500,000, the object being to create $500,000 worth of the preferred stock of the company, and those to whom the notices were sent were given the right to buy preferred stock of this issue by paying 50 per cent. in common stock, 37½ per cent. in cash, and 12½ per cent. in dividend scrip.

The plaintiff in the action asserts that this scheme was defeated by the votes of the stockholders, but that notwithstanding this some of the officers and Directors of the company issued gold debenture bonds to the amount of $500,000, which they offered to sell to the stockholders on the same terms as the preferred stock.

They say also that this issue was made to enable Edward H. Johnson, the President of the company, to pay himself on account $87,000 for a patent which he had sold to the company for $500,000.

In denying the application for a permanent injunction, Justice Beach says that the company has acted within its corporate right, and has infringed no law. He adds that there shall be no effort to compel the stockholders to buy the bonds.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The action brought by Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to recover possession of the property bounded by One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Streets, Eighth Avenue, and Exterior Street, which runs along the Harlem River, from Mrs. Sarah Lynch, which has been on trial before Justice Lawrence and a jury, in the Supreme Court, was dismissed yesterday.

—Frederick A. Rothstein, who is the leader of the orchestra of the "Black Sheep" company, which is now playing at the New National Theatre, Washington, has been sued in the Supreme Court of this city by his wife, Sarah Rothstein, for an absolute divorce, upon the ground of adultery.

—A jury in Part II. of the City Court yesterday, by direction of Judge Newburger, rendered verdicts of $724.86 and $1,177.11 in favor of Charles Griffin, against the new Manhattan Athletic Club, and the Piqua Club Association for whisky sold by Glover & Sons.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 217—The Union Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Otto Wyler.—Argument concluded by Samuel Shellabarger for the plaintiff in error.

No. 235—The Episcopal City Mission et al. appellants, vs. Luey T. Brown et al.—Submitted by George Burry for the appellants and by Charles M. Osborn and Samuel A. Lynde for the appellees.

No. 251—George D. Harter et al., appellants, vs. James F. Twohig.—Argued by Henry W. Harter for the appellants and sumbitted by William E. Gantt for the appellee.

No. 253—W. C. Jones, plaintiff in error, vs. The East Tennessee, Virgina and Georgia Railroad Company.—Argument commenced by H. H. Ingersoll for the plaintiff in error. The court declined to hear further argument.

No. 255—The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Hefley and Lewis.—Submitted by A. T. Britton, A. L. Browne, George R. Peck, and J. W. Terry for the plaintiff in error. No brief filed for defendants in error.

No. 258—Mason P. Gray, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Connecticut.—Submitted by Solomon Lucas for the defendant in error.

No. 260—Sebastian Koenigsberger, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Richmond Silver Mining Company, and No. 220—The Richmond Silver Mining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Sebastian Koenigsberger, administrator, &c.—Argument commenced by G. C. Moody for the administrator.

The day call for Friday, April 5, will be as follows:

Nos. 260, (and 220,) 261, 262, 263, (and 264, 265, and 266,) 268, 269, 270, (and 273,) 271, 272, 274.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

60—O'Connell vs. tug C. R. Stone. 76—Bloodgood vs. Scows Mayflower and two others. 121—Tice vs. barge Hudson, canalboat Thomas, and J. T. Barnes. 54—New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company's tug F. W. Brown. 33—Shimanaus vs. proceeds sale steamship Saguranca. 49—Whitman vs. steamship Holyrood. 71—Western Insurance Company vs. tugs Eagle and Thomas Purcell, Jr. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. ferryboat Mauch Chunk. 92—Chambers vs. steamship Mobile. 48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Indian Prince.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned Cases.—1—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 2—Stark Medicine Company vs. Wisdom. 3—Evans vs. Pullman Palace Car Company. 4—Fire Extinguisher Company vs. Clark. 5—Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company vs. Haberman Manufacturing Company.

Cases Noticed.—6—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company. 7—Societe, &c., L. Lacroix fils vs. May. 8—Roebling Sons Company vs. United States. 9—Williams vs. Provident Fund Society. 10—Smith vs. Bridgeport Traction Company. 11—The Crefeld Mills vs. Goddard. 12—Budge vs. Union Pacific Railway Company. 13—Hupfeld vs. Automatic Piano Company.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., Brien and Follett, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

34—Boyle vs. Staten Island and South Beach Land Company. 3—People ex rel. Schaeffer vs. Barker. 4—Wade vs. Goldsmith.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Merino vs. Munoz. 2—Tone vs. Fuller. 3—Shute vs. Golden. 4—Myers vs. Bolton. 5—Weed vs. Lansecourt Bank.

Class IV.—6—Volkening vs. Brandt. 7—Milderberger vs. Mildeberger. 8—Edison Electric Illuminating Co. vs. Riker.

Class VI.—9—Beam vs. Beam. 10—Borel vs. Borel.

Class VII.—11—Wuersten vs. L'Amoureux. 12—Mitchell Company vs. Mitchell Fashion Plate Company.

Class VIII.—13—Elkus vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 14—West vs. West. 15—Duffy vs. Duffy. 16—King vs. Kennedy. 17—Landgraff vs. Lancashire Insurance Company. 18—People vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 19—Viet vs. Claude. 20—Well vs. Brady. 21—Cohen vs. Cohen. 22—Connolly vs. Crawford. 23—Roosevelt vs. American Veterinary College. 24—Fromme vs. Wolfe. 25—Hawley vs. Ribeiro. 26—Wescott vs. Regnal. 27—Thompson vs. Schwartz. 28—Reed vs. Tone. 29—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 30—Boettger vs. Siebert. 31—Andrews vs. Lyons. 32—Schmid vs. Bernheimer. 33—Tozzi vs. Baumann. 34—Hall vs. Morris. 35—Colwell vs. Colwell. 36—New-York Adjustable Steam Dock Company vs. Kirkham. 37—Bowery Bank vs. Lerity. 38—Speck vs. Demorest. 39—McKenny vs. Weston. 40—Mitchell Company vs. Mitchell Fashion Plate Company. 41—Moroney vs. The Mayor, &c. 42—White vs. Frankel. 43—Cheever vs. Cheever. 44—Brenneman vs. Funk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Law and Fact.—2170—Fargo vs. Squiers. 2197—McShane vs. Holahan. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 1975—Empire City Subway Company vs. Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. 620—Tredwell vs. Garden. 2160—Hazeline vs. Hoyt. 737—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Trisdorfer. 2065—Austin vs. Davies. 2173—Thompson vs. Schwartz. 2214—Koblenzer vs. Rosendorf. 2231—Stonehill vs. Alfke. 2051—Adler vs. Kohn. 2057—Same vs. same. 1934—Garrettson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 1387—Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Spitz. 1972—Bennett vs. Dodge. 2634—People ex rel. Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 2635—People ex rel. Union Railway vs. same. 2295—Wallach vs. Beckwith. 2294—Finn vs. Lally. 2295—Kinsman vs. Fisk. 2301—Clarkin vs. Margovitz. 2302—Steavens vs. Melcher. 2303—Zoller Lumber Company vs. McKinlay. 2305—Stephenson vs. Hepburn. 2311—Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association vs. German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company. Highest number reached on regular call, 2313.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until April 8.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Held in Superior Equity room.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—5398—General Electric Launch Company vs. Hawley. 6093—Parker vs. Tostevin. 4106—Rich vs. Finelite. 5525—Fischel vs. Margovitz. 3740—Glover vs. Firala. 6367—Drescher vs. Hoyt. 6337—Payne vs. Myers. 6308—Jay vs. Wilson. 4805—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Kelly. 5020—Same vs. same. 6168—Atterbury vs. Tilden. 6342—Burst vs. Schwartz. 6356—Van Ingen vs. Hilton.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

28—Spiro vs. Griffin. 29—Same vs. same. 18—Lutz vs. Meyers. 70—Hanson vs. Herbert. 52—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 53—McShane vs. Holahan. 92—Gouge vs. Gouge. 14—Baker vs. Gano. 12—Abraham French Company vs. Marx. 107—Friedrich vs. Friedrich. 108—Freeman vs. Rothschild.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

8—Moss vs. Conen.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

694—Niendorf vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 999—McMahon vs. The Mayor, &c. 1899—Flynn vs. The Mayor, &c. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1992—Tito vs. Seabury. 702—Horan vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1018—Bretherton vs. Holmes. 1245—Carton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 846—Deckerhoff vs. Heiler. 1237—Bohm vs. Brennan. 1367—Clark vs. Sonn. 1386—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1339—Cohn vs. Pfister. 720—Rudolph vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 830—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c. 1383—Machetzky vs. same. 883—Michaels vs. Gahren. 2254—Szakacs vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1007—Akers vs. The Mayor, &c. 1152—Moesken vs. McNally. 752—Kirch vs. Von Raven. 2925—Sickels vs. Budelman. 2077—Same vs. Bauer. 1401—Nichols vs. Harris. 1402—Safren vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1405—McLeuwe vs. Lindheim. 1404—Howell vs. Provident Fund Society. 1406—Levy vs. Cohen. 1407—Palmer vs. Stokes.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1407.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until April 8.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 12 M. Case on.

156—Mooney vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

808—Pickhardt vs. Pickhardt.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned until April 8.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Adjourned March term. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

494—O'Brien vs. Benner.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Bridget Murray, George Morgan, Christiana Brockhausen, Clara Hirsch, James R. Taylor; at 2 P. M.—John C. Leonhauser, Albert P. Sturtevant.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—1047—Joseph Beesley, at 2 P. M. 886—Augustus M. Purdy.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

893⅞—Anderson vs. Hoople. 1310—Weil vs. Hester. 1414—Hurwitz vs. Simpson. 3359—McCord vs. McCord. 1607—Fidelity and Casualty Company vs. Tynberg. 1628—Levy vs. Neschafsky. 1307—Carey vs. Robertson. 1962—Harllen vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1330—Queckbrenner vs. Wygant. 1384—Bradley Salt Company vs. Wertzer. 1634—Schyllstrom vs. Hartford. 1636—Irisch vs. Barker. 1637—Kissner vs. Krooks. 1639—Fried vs. Pehlman. 1640—Friedman vs. Folk. 1641—Winter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1642—Dinter vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1643—Clain vs. British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company. 1646—Southack vs. Mutual Real Estate Company. 1647—Jordan vs. Johnston. 1648—Blackmer vs. Carroll. 1649—Fox vs. Holmes. 1651—Burton vs. Alexander. 1652—Bernstein vs. Daniels. 1653—Washington Storage, &c., Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1335—Moltz vs. Moller. 1280—Sparrow vs. Barber. 1468—Aisteller vs. Becker. 897—Hill vs. Furman. 1518—Lyons vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1552—Bidwell vs. Shaw. 2916—Klee vs. Grant. 1548—Rabinowitz vs. Burns.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J. —Held in Room 15, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1498—Goldstein vs. Alexander. 1502—Stewart vs. Witschem. 1508—Johnson vs. Friedhoff. 1186—Isaacs vs. Flohire. 1539—Levy vs. Malbrunn. 1560—Dattlebaum vs. Retschaft. 3531—Luaglino vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1500—Halperin vs. Johnson. 1101—Fischer vs. Bayer. 508—Hartung vs. Waefelaer. 1094—Goldstein vs. Schlansky. 1088—Califano vs. Bove. 1499—Jennings vs. Bauer. 1507—Gerlach vs. Jewett. 1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 1465—Rosenbaum vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3635—Rawitzer vs. Hoyle. 3869—Adams vs. Beardsley. 3630—Welche vs. Bushnell. 3550—Haley vs. Isaacs. 3918—Myers vs. Woolley. 3911—Verhaeren vs. Thomas. 3942—Pohalski vs. Heine.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1632.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Van Brunt, P. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—No day calenuar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Jacob Goldberg. 2—Thomas Flynn. 3—Lebrecht Schmidt and Peter Barnhardt. 4—Philip Ball. 5—Abraham Isaacs. 6—Thomas Cowper. 7—Salvato Borto. 8—Shelton B. Higgins. 9—Tom Mayeda. 10—Elias Kantrowitz.

Pleadings.—Josepha Howard and Leary H. Bennett. 2—Louis Feinstein, Joseph Berman, and Louis Goldstein. 3—James Barry. 4—Joseph Keenan. 5—John Williams. 6—Loretta Hughes. 7—Patrick Stack. 8—Jacob Greenstein. 9—Manuel Goldberg. 10—John Collins. 11—John Becker. 12—William McSorley. 13—George Morgan. 14—William Jackson and Francis Gabriell. 15—Nichola Panarella.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—David Kaplan, (2.) 2—Piatti Lodorico. 3—Nannie Booker. 4—William Schiemer. 5—John J. Broderick. 6—George W. Clark. 7—Edward T. Nixon. 8—Simon Suralsky.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Ida Goldberg. 2—Simon Goldberg. 3—John Cullerton. 4—William R. Warner. 5—Thomas V. Cosnogue. 6—Timothy Mahr. 7—Patrick Costello, George Thomas, Philip McGirk, Sam Timbock, George Murray, and Joseph O'Brien. 8—George Moore. 9—Thomas Wall and Joseph Sullivan. 10—Edward Bachman. 11—Michael Scanlan. (2.) 12—Charles Ritz. 13—Richard Boehm. 14—John Voss. 15—John Cunningham, Daniel Armitage, and Harry Wolf. 16—Andrew Hart. 17—Thomas F. Maher.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach J.

Sands vs. Moore—Charles J. Hardy. Weber vs. Weber—Hamilton Odell. Cochran vs. Vernam—Charles H. Truax. Cardozo vs. Ward—Graham Van Santvoord. New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Wedemeyer—Francis P.. Lowrey. Haulenbreck vs. Thurston—Francis P. Lowrey.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Sneckner vs. Sneckner—Lewis L. Delafield.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Bauer vs. Bauer—Francis F. Kernochan.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Moore vs. Thompson (2 cases)—George F. Langbein.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Elliott vs. Shaw—Henry W. Johnson.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—William H. Arnoux vs. Amy C. Phyfe—George R. Read.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Fiss & Doerr vs. William H. E. Rechenberg—Jarvis H. Miller. Charles P. A. Bartens vs. Martin Disken—H. Harrold.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II. —Kellogg, J.

Short Causes.—1921—Simis vs. Stevens. 1921—Woolley vs. City of Mount Vernon. 1930—Burnham vs. Gerward. 1917—Williams vs. Cady. 1906—Miller Company vs. Fox. 1171—Miles vs. Raymond. 1982—Dodge vs. How. 1107—Murphy vs. Wathan. 898—Figge vs. McKane.

Regular Calendar.—906—Nicholson vs. Mollenhauer Sugar Company. 194, 195, and 205—Wiley vs. Long Island Railroad. 1897—Hennessey vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1769—Reilly vs. Atlas Iron Works. 859—Cummings vs. Brown. 752—Baldwin vs. Robinson. 590—E. Kendahl vs. Hayes. 426—Lefferman vs. Churchill. 635—Searles vs. Jerkins. 380—Steam Engine Works vs. Leuhart Manufacturing Company. 1388—Golding vs. Wilcox. 705—Mattson vs. Title Company. 785—Heinz vs Brooklyn City Railroad. 1387—Daly vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 557—McAlduff vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 712—Masher vs. Pennsylvania Railroad. 1363—Anderson vs. Anderson. 457—Walsh vs. Gatje. 912—Cirrillo vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 914—Randel vs. Gill. 915—Cole vs. Dodge. 916—McElvoy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 917—Berti vs. Berti.

Highest number reached on regular call, 917.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J. 68—Levy vs. Pirierlein. 69—Louis Weiher vs. Weiher et al. 70—Kordes vs. Crawley et al. 71—Roth vs. Stern. 72—Schuman vs. Lynch. 73—McIntosh vs. Larkin. 74—Manning vs. Dutton. 75—Mundy vs. Maguire. 76—Schneider vs. Furey. 77—Necey vs. McKane. 78—Gardiner vs. New-York Oxygen Company. 79—Seiter vs. Seiter. 80—Michael vs. Koch. 80½—Howard vs. De Witt Leonard. 81—Costigan vs. Gallagher.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Part II.—Clement, J.

Short Causes.—2369—Dubowitz vs. Stern et al. 2229—O'Hara vs. City of Brooklyn. 1950—Welz et al. vs. Volk. 2139—Tietjen vs. Stern. 1287—Taylor vs. Walden. 2102—Friedland vs. Lewis et al. 2388—Moore vs. Jamer et al.

Regular Calendar.—691—Anderson vs. Anderson. 263—Wherry vs. Trustees New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 1743—Epp, administrator, vs. Long Island Railroad. 821—Bennett, infant, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 851—Young, administrator, &c., vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1012—McKeever, administrator, vs. same. 564—Raine vs. Roessler. 1067—Donnelly vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1253—Lang vs. Anderson. 497—Lucas vs. Fischer et al. 1251—Richards vs. Tanner. 415—Weyershausen vs. Dr. Cease. 799—Magrath vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1307—De Garry vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 981—O'Hanlon vs. Dix. 1108—Hoberg vs. Cook. 1214—Turner vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1224—Yuzzo vs. same. 163—Dawson, infant, vs. Kirkham. 874—Medicus vs. O'Connor. 1252—Klee vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1139—Moran vs. same. 1245—Fagan vs. Kelly.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J. 220—McDermott vs. McDermott. 223—Goldberg vs. Goldberg. 225—Crawford vs. Crawford. 222—Viemeister vs. Viemeister.

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Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 A.M. Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 P.M.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 A.M. Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 A.M.

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Trave, Tues., May 28 Ems, Sat., June 29
Kaiser W. II. Tu., June 4 Havel, Tues., July 2
Werra, Thurs., June 6 Trave, Sat., July 6
Saale, Tues., June 11 Saale, Tues., July 9
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*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM. Germanic, May 29, 10 AM

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COMPANION.—By a refined North German lady; speaks French and English; experienced traveler; city or country; A1 reference. Mrs. Smith, 1,171 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a woman in a private family; would assist with washing if required; no objection to going to the country with a family; city references. 139 West 60th St.; ring Heffernan's bell; no cards.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find situation for her cook and waitress for the Summer months; she can give them best recommendations Call, before 11 A. M., 22 West 11th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; thoroughly reliable and experienced in all kinds of cooking and baking; also desserts and ice creams; excellent baker; best city reference. Maggie, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of bread, biscuit, cake, and ice creams; also game and meats; no objection to country; city reference. L., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; lately landed; where kitchenmaid is kept or in small family without kitchenmaid, where cleaning is done. 155 West 27th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; can take full charge; get up company dinners and lunches in excellent style; excellent references. M., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private family; city or country; understands her business thoroughly; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a good German cook; best references; for the Summer in the country, where a kitchenmaid is kept; not on the seashore. 26 West 58th St.

COOK.—Thorough in all kinds of cooking; takes a man's place where assistance is given; best reference; city or country. 254 West 32d St., care Mrs. McCoy.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook in a private family; understands her business; best city reference; lady can be seen. C. M., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a woman in private family as cook and laundress; short distance in the country; city reference. 140 7th Av., near 18th St., fourth floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all branches; good baker; country or city; first-class references. 102 4th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron; good baker; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. 239 West 37th St., one flight, Room 2.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as cook and laundress in a private family; good baker; three years' city reference. 300 West 37th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; willing to assist with plain washing; first-class personal reference. 243 West 46th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent baker; best city reference. 208 East 50th St., second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good baker and economical; small private family; city references. M. T., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; competent to take full charge; excellent reference. Cook, 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class family cook; thorough work; wages, $20; city references. 118 West 56th St.; ring dressmaker's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as cook and help with washing, in private family. 166 West 88th St.

COOK or WAITER.—By a Japanese in a private family; with best references. S. H., Box 151 Times.

COOK.—By an American woman as excellent cook and laundress; city or country; reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 2.

COOK.—As first-class cook; willing to assist with washing if required; city or country. Call, two days, at 117 East 106th St., second floor, back.

COOK.—By young girl in private family; do no washing; good references. 101 Park Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter, desires a few more customers in private families; $2 to $2.50 per day; best references. Paris, 234 Fifth Av., two flights up, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; thorough family seamstress; alterations, mending; $1.50 a day; personal references. Mrs. Stamm, 211 West 13th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; more customers by day or home; latest styles; perfect fitter; first-class work only. Robes, 110 East 28th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an English lady as nursery governess for the Summer with family in country; English, French, and piano; long experience; good city reference. Summer, Box 292 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined widow as working housekeeper; age, 26; references. 263 West 16th St.

Housewerkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman; good cook, washer, and ironer, and good baker. 361 East 19th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By German Protestant girl as kitchenmaid under chef in private family; willing and obliging; best references; wages, $18. 304 7th Av.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young French girl as kitchenmaid or to do general housework; good reference. Mrs. Marty, 115 West 28th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable English Protestant as lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; willing to travel; good references. Call, Friday, from 10 to 4, at 139 East 80th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Frenchwoman; entirely competent; accustomed to traveling; wish to go to Europe; never sea sick; best city reference. Marguerite, 162 West 52d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; excellent packer, reference. H. S., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced German person; fully understands her duties; sewing, hairdressing; elderly lady preferred; good in sickness; best references. S. M., 140 East 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; thorough hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, traveler; take charge of wardrobe, best city references. S. H., 92 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; excellent dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. O. S. N., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; accustomed to traveling; no children; willing, obliging; best references. P. C. T., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; excellent dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. O. S. N., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; lately landed; speaks English; good dressmaker and hairdresser. Mlle. Haleine, 505 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and hairdresser; understands traveling; good references; wages, $25. 230 West 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; reference. A. D., 102 East 19th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young girl as lady's maid; understands manicuring; good references. A. L., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A M. to 9 P. M.

MAID and COMPANION.—By a well-recommended German lady, speaking German, French, Italian, and English; used to travel; good seamstress; as maid and companion; best of references from last employer. R. B., 201 East 14th St.

MAID.—By a young French girl as maid to grown children; speaks no English; very good dressmaker and seamstress; best Paris and city references. Call, after 7, Gassler, 232 West 28th St.

MAID.—By a strong, willing woman as maid, or nurse for invalid; trained to give massage; highly recommended by a physician. A., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as maid; understands hairdressing and neat sewer; or wait on sick lady; best personal references. L. V., Box 656, Orange, N. J.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress and do light chamberwork; good reference. 312 East 31st St.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, and LIGHT CHAMBERwork.—First-class city reference. M. J. M., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an Englishwoman as maid to a lady; good personal character; good sewer; age, 29; wages, $20. A., Box 124 Times.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person as first-class laundress in private family; country for Summer; city reference. M. L., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; can and a half years' city reference; present employer seen. 333 East 46th St., care Mrs. Quinn.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist in chamberwork in American family; country in Summer; good city reference. M. S., 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable person as first-class laundress; no objections to the country; best of city reference. Call, for two days, at 262 West 35th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable woman as laundress and assist with chamberwork in a small private family; good reference; no cards. 150 East 22d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 453 West 50th St.; ring McKeon's bell once.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; willing to assist with light chamberwork; good references; country preferred for Summer. 31 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. A. R., 239 West 37th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. A. W., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; by the day; can do cuffs, shirts, and collars; cleaning. C. L., Box 235, 240 East 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress; will assist with other work; city references. 36 West 59th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 201 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 201 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly-competent young woman as laundress in American family; city references. White, 766 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By the day; quick and competent; or would take family work home; best city references. Mrs. Buckley, 327 East 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; city references. 323 East 43d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced and competent infant's nurse; one that can take charge from birth; personal reference; city or country. K., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse and seamstress; good city references. A. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid or nurse; is a good sewer; reference. A. M., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse; infant preferred; good seamstress; good city references. L., care of Mrs. C. Parrot, 241 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By young Protestant to take charge of young children; good seamstress. Seamstress, Box 314, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged person for an infant or grown child; has long experience; best city references. 130 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By a Frenchwoman as a nurse to take care of an invalid; highly recommended. 751 6th Av., second bell.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman; best city references. Call, Thursday, at 355 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for children; good reference. 240 West 33d St., basement.

NURSE GIRL.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, to mind children and assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging. 261 West 69th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By young girl as competent parlormaid. Call, Friday, at 251 Lexington Av., present employer's.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID TO LADY OR GROWing children.—By a refined and competent North German; city or country. P. M., 376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Makes dresses; cut and fit by S. T. Taylor's system. 201 Lexington Av., care of Mrs. McEvoy.

SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; can make dresses by S. T. Taylor's system. 314 West 35th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; accustomed to working together; one as waitress; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; best personal city reference; country preferred; wages, $20 and $18. M. S., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as waitress or parlormaid; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference; country preferred; lady can be seen in the city. A. D., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands care silver; salads and wines; good city reference; wages, $20. M. K., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young woman; first-class waitress; in a private family; can fill butler's place; best city reference. M. C., Box 159, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like a place for her waitress or parlormaid; whom she can highly recommend. 826 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid in a private family; best of city reference. H. K. C., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, or CHAMBERMAID and WAITress.—In small family; city reference. 13 West 9th St.

WAITRESS.—By North of Ireland Protestant; can fill butler's place. 221 West 35th St., Bell 2.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—By graduate, at home or residence; scientific treatment. Mrs. Ida Gelhaar, 109 West 40th St.

TRAINED NURSE, STENOGRAPHER, and Typewriter, having her time partly filled in doctor's office, desires some days or hours similarly occupied; full position preferred; three years' office experience. Business, 25 Whitehall St., Room 50.

UPSTAIRS WORK.—By a young girl for upstairs work in small family; or general housework in flat; best reference. 119 East 90th St., second floor, east.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly experienced; willing and obliging; excellent city references. Butler, 7 Christopher St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler in private family; has traveled 10 years with Cook & Sons' tours in Egypt, the Nile, and Jerusalem; first-class reference from Washington, New-York, and prominent California families; speaks seven languages; uses no tobacco. V. D. N., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as first-class butler and valet; wife as first-class French cook; understands American cooking; first-class pastry and bread maker; take full charge in management of kitchen; best city reference. J. V., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple, lately landed; man as butler and useful man, wife as first-class cook; city or country; best Paris and city references. Couple, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent, experienced man; good valet; in private family; has excellent references from first-class families; last employer can be seen. Butler, 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER, VALET.—English; experienced; age, 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; personal city reference. W., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced servant; two and a half years' experience in this country; six years' English reference; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. F. V., 244 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—First-class; in private family; strongly recommended for his capability and sobriety; ten years' reference from last employer. W. S., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London and good city references. A. M., Box 816 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent man, where second man or parlormaid is kept; first-class reference; city or country. J. M., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish first-class city personal and written references. M., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; nine years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. C. T., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; single-handed or where parlormaid is kept; first-class references; city or country. C., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained single man; satisfactory personal references. H. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in private family; good city reference. Box 3, 122 Park Av.

BUTLER.—English; age 27; will be found willing and obliging; excellent city reference. N. D., Box 851 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Belgian; speaks English and French; good reference. A. B., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In a private family or as valet; by a single gentleman. Joseph Luffir, 132 Clinton Place.

BUTLER.—By competent man; ten years' city references; age 34. W. Hill, 112 East 88th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef-cook, with best references, in a private family. J. P., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced and reliable colored man, who thoroughly understands every branch of his business; not afraid of work; city or country; eight years' references from present employer, who is going to Europe. 942 3d Av., second floor.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages; sober, honest, and obliging; best reference from last employer, who can be seen; city or country. Coachman, 50 East 62d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By young Swede; just disengaged on account of family going to Europe; understands his business thoroughly; strictly temperate; last employer can be heard from. Coachman, 156 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; understands care of horses, carriages; management of gentleman's country place; total abstainer; honest, willing; good references. Pickering Oakhurst, Lakewood, N. J.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for her coachman, (married,) whom she can highly recommend; competent, willing, obliging; best of reference; city or country. Call at present employer's 15 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Aged 35; understands thoroughly the care and management of fine horses and carriages; good city driver; sober and reliable; first-class reference. J. M., 132 West 20th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; 11 years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; competent and reliable; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference; 10 years with last employer, who has given up horses; can refer to personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; no family; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness thoroughly; would prefer place in country with cottage or rooms; ten years' best references. A. E., 221 East 60th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; age, 36; married; no family; understands his business thoroughly; sixteen years' highest reference from two families. John, 50 East 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; thoroughly understands his business; stylish driver; best city and country reference; strictly temperate; not afraid of work. Smith, 768 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can confidently recommend to any person requiring his services. J. G., 4 West 45th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By first-class young man; good rider or driver; understands his duties in every respect; can come highly recommended; city or country. J. K., 159 East 47th St.

COACHMAN.—By single young man; strictly temperate; thoroughly understands care and treatment of horses; good city driver; first-class references. C., Box 157, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, 22, as coachman, city or country; best of reference; also understands care of furnace and lawns. George Hatfield, 6 Bay St., Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By married man; no family; long satisfactory city reference from last and former employers; careful driver; city or country. A., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; age, 28; understands his business thoroughly; first-class references; city or country; willing and obliging; honest and sober. J. M., 400 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Swede; first-class; single man; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; best of city reference; country preferred. Coachman, 681 Union St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; willing and obliging; age, 27; best city references; last employer can be seen. H. Boyce, 203 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—By a trustworthy Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; good city driver; city or country; best personal reference. 240 East 79th St., Box 823.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By young Englishman; married; no incumbrance; strictly sober; willing and obliging; personal reference, W. G., Box 406, 240 East 79th St.

COACHMAN.—English; age 30; just landed; good driver and rider; willing and obliging; city or country; good reference. A. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; wife a good cook; country preferred; best of references. J. F., 431 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady, who has given up horses, wishes situation for her coachman, who has lived with her twelve years; can highly recommend him in every respect. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad desires immediate employment for his coachman, whom he can recommend most thoroughly. S., 57 West 44th St.

COACHMAND and GARDENER.—By a married man; understands his business thoroughly; good references. F. J., 21 Hartley St., Montclair, N. J.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; single; understands his business; good and capable driver; sober and honest. J. B., 12 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—Medium size; age, 36; understands the care of horses, carriages thoroughly; good driver; strictly temperate; city or country. Jones, 218 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—On gentleman's place in the country; is middle-aged, Swede, and entirely understands his business. Address, by letter, Coachman, 1,338 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly-competent man; have had great experience; highest recommendations as to ability, sobriety, &c.; married; no incumbrance. P. X., 56 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—As first-class coachman; married man; no family. J. Never, 589 Park Av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young single Englishman for country; good references. W. A., 59 Warren St.

COACHMAN.—Considered first-class; aged 35; married; strictly temperate; unexcelled recommendations. Excelsior, 70 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—Strictly temperate; married; best city references. Call, present employer's, 19 East 60th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; good, stylish driver; willing and obliging; best of city and personal references. John, 11 East 87th St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly competent; excellent references; married; age, 30. G. Hooper, 169 East 61st St.

COACHMAN.—Willing and obliging; thoroughly experienced; English; age, 27; first-class city references. G. A., 343 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged; single; honest and sober; capable driver; city or country; first-class reference. W., 225 East 12th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class married man; no incumbrance; best city and personal references; last employer can be seen. M., 217 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Irish; single; second to none; 20 years' experience in this city with first-class family. 8 East 27th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By an Irishman; a place in the country as coachman and gardener. Charles McIver, 203 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; sober; careful driver; city or country. F. S., 209 East 100th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a competent married man; one child; understands greenhouse, vegetables, and all branches belonging to a gentleman's country place; best reference. M. H., care of Andrew McGuinness, 134th St. and Southern Boulevard.

GARDENER.—By a young Christian man, who understands several kinds of flowers and vegetables, as second gardener. 231 East 26th St., care of Mr. Larson.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

A New Woe.

From The Cincinnati Tribune.

It was in an intelligence office that two sad-faced men met,
And said one to the other as he begged a cigarette:
"I'm much surprised to see you here—surprised beyond all measure;
I understood that you at last had got that perfect treasure—
A hired girl of steady ways and unattractive face,
Who understood her daily work, and really liked her place."
Up spake the other sufferer then: "All that you thought was right;
But now my happiness at home is scattered out of sight.
The woman movement's reached our house, the which explains my fix,
For Bridget and my wife fell out while talking politics."

A Great Responsibility.

From Harper's Magazine for April.

Among the many slaves upon the plantation of a distinguished Southerner during the late war was a blind and decrepit old woman known as Aunt Idy. Aunt Idy, for some reason best known to herself, thought to better her condition by taking the oath of allegiance.

One of the younger members, hearing what had taken place, went to "ole miss" to get the solution, and after being told her friend had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, exclaimed: "I don't know how Aunt Idy is gwine to s'pote the United States, when she can't s'pote herself."

What Chafes.

From Harper's Bazar.

"Now, Marie, what is the matter with you?"

"Nothing, mother, only it strikes me as outrageous that after 6 o'clock a girl must be cooped up in the house unless some man comes to escort her out. It is tyranny."

"Do you wish to go anywhere?"

"I do not, but I wish to feel that I could if I wanted to."

A Bond of Sympathy.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"You get on remarkably well with your cook, Mrs. Domsdy."

"Oh, yes. She and I were classmates at the seminary, you know, and she has always taken a kindly interest in me."

Promising.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

"Is the outlook for the future very promising?"

"I judge so," answered the merchant, "from the reports of my collecters."

Situations Wanted—Males.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a young married Scotchman; practical in all branches; will take charge of a place, with or without glass; five years' first-class reference from last place. O. M., 258 West 26th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a practical married man; no incumbrance; experienced in all branches; thoroughly understands his business; good references. B., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands all about gardening; good references. Can see present employer at 70 Broadway; T. Tillerton.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young Swede as groom; understands the care of fine horses and harness; willing and obliging; first-class reference. F. Carlsson, 442 West 33d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; 20; understands house and carriage duties; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; first-class reference from present employer. William, 430 5th Av.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By young man; thoroughly competent in every respect; can furnish first-class city references. E. A. M., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By first-class second man or single handed; 25 years old; eight years' city references; last employer can be seen. R. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or WAITER.—In private family; English; age, 25. Call, from 10 to 2 or address Thomas, present employer's, 110 East 55th St.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a young man indoors; private family; can be highly recommended; six years' personal city references. A. M., Box 866 Times Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man in a private family as second man; best of reference from last employer. H. F., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By Frenchman; would like work in private family; good reference. Birney, Y. M. C. A., 114 West 21st St.

Valets.

VALET.—English; two and a half years' reference with one gentleman in this country; six years' English; thoroughly understands his duties; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. F. V., 244 East 33d St.

VALET.—By experienced young Japanese, speaking three languages; willing, obliging, honest, sober; or travel with gentleman; best city reference. S. C., Box 201 Times.

VALET, NURSE, COMPANION, &c.—By a well-educated, middle-aged Englishman; competent and capable; three and a half years last situation; references Brooks, Box 220 Times.

VALET.—English; accustomed to yachting; twelve years' experience; four years' reference from last employer. H. Edwards, care of Turtill, 13 West 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

DETECTIVE and CONFIDENTIAL AGENT.—Reliable private detective desires any kind of work. Burk, 203 East 48th St.

YOUNG MAN (21) WOULD LIKE A SITUATION in an office or wholesale house; best of reference. M., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Females.

COMPETENT GIRL for up-stairs work. Call, before 12 o'clock, at 1,327 Madison Av.

WANTED—An experienced chambermaid and waitress; references required. Apply at 131 West 86th St.

WANTED—First-class laundress and chambermaid; family of two. Call, in evening, or before 10 A. M., 21 West 58th St.

WANTED—Competent seamstress; must assist with chamberwork. Call, from 9 to 11, at 956 Madison Av.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—For U. S. Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30; good pay, rations, clothing, and medical attendance. Applicants must be prepared to furnish statisfactory evidence as to age, character, and habits. Apply at 25 3d Av., N. Y. City, and 35 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Groom; experienced driver; medium size. Call, 12:30, at 11 Washington Square North.

WANTED—English or German butler. Call, 1 o'clock, at 11 Washington Square North.

WANTED—Second man to take butler's place for two months. Call, after 11 o'clock, 15 West 47th St.

Hotels.

GERLACH,

Single rooms, European plan, from $2.00 a day upward. All rooms with private bath. Special rates to family parties; can give from 2 to 14 rooms in a suite.

LARGEST and MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL in the World!

Hotel Majestic.

AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN.
Entire Block Central Park West, 72d and 71st Streets. New-York.

A few furnished or unfurnished suites may be rented by the year from now or May 1st.

Every luxury and comfort for families and transient guests provided at moderate rates.

For terms and particulars address
RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

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HOTEL EMPIRE,

Grand Boulevard and 63d St., West.

Special inducements to families giving up housekeeping; two to five (all light) rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished.

Table board, $12 per week; first-class restaurant, AT POPULAR PRICES.

All surface roads pass the door; "L" station only two blocks; table d'hôte dinner, $1; orchestral music 6 to 8:30 P. M. daily. ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENTS. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN. W. JOHNSON QUINN, Manager.

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SUMMER RESORT

ASSOCIATION.

The principal resort hotels and transportation lines of New-England have opened a bureau of information at 3 Park Place, where the transparencies, paintings, and photographs exhibited at World's Fair are displayed.

Circulars and full information regarding the famous resorts given

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LAUREL IN THE PINES,

Lakewood, New-Jersey,

Open December to June.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

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Open October to June.

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LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
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PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.

Select family resort at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

CRANSTONS-ON-HUDSON,
WEST POINT.
NOW OPEN.

Dry, invigorating air. Spring months delightful; convenient place for families changing their Winter homes. Moderate prices; steam heat; open-grate fires, sun parlor; Summer temperature; 1½ hours via West Shore Road. H. CRANSTON.

THE BUCKINGHAM, Opposite Laurel House.
LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

Home comforts; moderate rates. Send for circulars.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ARGYLE, OCEAN END CONNECTICUT Av. Open all the year.
THOS. H. & A. G. BEDLOE.

Summer Resorts.

MANHANSET

House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 22. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Spring Resorts.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.
THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

Miscellaneous.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED to aid a poor man in procuring an artificial limb; having to use two crutches stands in his way of finding employment. H. S., Bible and Fruit Mission, 416 East 26th St.

LAW OFFICE.—Room 25, No. 2 West 14th St.; reliable advice; confidential; open evenings.

Instruction—City Schools.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, AGE 30, wishes the acquaintance of a young Spanish gentleman for mutual improvement in Spanish and English conversation; the highest references given and asked. Address A. B. T., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

LANGUAGES,

AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL,
39 West 42d St.
Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

For Sale.

ROLL TOP DESKS, from $14.00 to $100.00, in oak, cherry, and mahogany. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45 John Street, near Nassau.

Dry Goods.

TO-DAY!—Listerine, 49c.; Castoria, 14c.; Green's Nervura, 58c. Special reductions in all departments. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Goat, wagon, harness; decided bargain; $15. 139 West 53d St.

No Extra Charge

Leave your advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.

Ring your call box for Messenger.

Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.

Pay nothing extra to boy.

Hotels.

SELECT HOTEL,
27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Day and upward; American plan, $4.00 a day and upward. Special rates to family parties; can give from 2 to 14 rooms.
CHAS. A. GERLACH, M'g'r.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

MR. GEO. MURRAY respectfully announces that this hotel is now open and will remain open for the season of 1895; rates reasonable. Apply to THE SHERWOOD,
44th St. and 5th Av.

HOTEL ARLINGTON,

292-296 Washington St., 317-321 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

European plan. Ladies' restaurant and gentlemen's café.

Business men's lunch counter from 11 to 3. Rooms from 75c. upward.

C. A. MERRITT,
Lessee and Manager.

Legal Sales.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—Between WILLIAM G. MENDINHALL, plaintiff, and THE WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, defendants.—In equity. May term, 1893. No. 18.

In the matter of the sale of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, its properties and franchises.

To all holders of bonds and coupons secured by a certain mortgage executed by the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Fidelity Trust Insurance and Safe Deposit Company under date of December 1, 1887, (second mortgage bonds):

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, appointed Master by the said court under an order dated March 19th, 1895, with instructions to audit, settle, and adjust the

WAR AMONG REPUBLICANS

Lauterbach's Statement Said to be Lacking in Accuracy.

MYAOR STRONG HAS LITTLE TO SAY

Cornelius Bliss Declares the Case Is Before the People—Platt's Control of the Senate as Avowed by His Agent.

War in the Republican ranks in this city was waged bitterly yesterday.

The document signed by Mr. Platt's Chairman, Edward Lauterbach, which purported to be an answer to the one sent out by the Union League men Wednesday, was the one thing under discussion. Some Republicans said Mr. Lauterbach had not given the precise facts in the case. Others said it was simply a moan because the Patterson-Murray patronage syndicate is forced to go hungry.

Mayor Strong, Cornelius N. Bliss, and William Brookfield, the three men who came in for the severest criticism in the Lauterbach statement, made no reply to it, further than to say in a general way that it was not a reply to the document issued the day before, was simply an outburst of personalities, and was inaccurate as to the facts.

The statement signed by Mr. Lauterbach was studied by Republicans pretty thoroughly. Some things in it they said showed that it had not been "edited" as carefully as the productions of Mr. Platt's usually are.

In it Mr. Platt's man said, speaking of the Power of Removal bill:

"Immediately after its passage, Mr. Phillips called upon Mr. Platt and informed him that the Mayor was anxious that the bill should be amended chiefly as to the four months' clause, he desiring it to be changed to six months, and also that he desired it to be amended so that the President of the Board of Aldermen should not be clothed with the same powers and privileges that he was.

"His wishes in that respect having been communicated by Mr. Platt to the Republican members of the Senate, the amendment was promptly made."

This was said to be the most open avowal Mr. Platt had ever allowed any of his agents to make publicly, that the Tioga statesman controlled the Senate. Such statements have sometimes been made by those who believe Mr. Platt is a "boss," and that a majority of Republican Senators usually wear the Platt collar, but Mr. Platt has usually said this was all romance, and he simply conferred with Senators as any citizen might. The open and authorized declaration that the Tioga man controlled the Senate caused as much talk as any other single statment in the document.

Some reference was made in Mr. Lauterbach's statment to certain "memoranda," which James Phillips and others still had in their possession. This excited considerable curiosity.

These were said by some Platt men to refer to memoranda made during a conference with Mayor Strong, over municipal offices. It was said Gov. Morton had a copy of these memoranda, and that Lieut. Gov. Saxton has had access to them. It was this which led them to believe that Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin were to be retained in their positions.

Suggestions were made yesterday that the eighteen Republicans who signed the address to the Republicans of the State, on Tuesday, might think it worth while to prepare another dealing with the questions treated in Mr. Lauterbach's address.

The latter was sent out to counteract the effect of the first. Each was different in its nature. The first was an appeal to voters to help the Republicans of the city carry out explicit and emphatic promises made before election, that they would help Mayor Strong in his efforts to give the city a non-partisan Government. On the showing of these pledges and the measures now pending by which they could be made good, the Republicans were asked to urge their representatives to act consistently with the party's action here.

The only particular in which the second address dealt with the same issue was that it touched the reform measures, asking the legislators to go slow with them, out of revenge for the failure of Mayor Strong to give out spoils to suit the Platt men.

It is doubtful if the Union League Republicans think it worth while to make any formal reply to this attempt to defeat the purposes of their appeal. Cornelius N. Bliss, whose name appeared first among the signers of the Union League document, said he did not know whether any formal reply would be made. He had not seen any of the men who were associated with him in preparing the first document.

Mr. Bliss read the Lauterbach statement and made a short reply, which he reduced to writing. He gave this to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon. It was this:

"The address to the Republicans of the State signed by several Republicans of this city was intended to inform the voters of what the signers believed—I may say knew—to be the opinions of the vast majority of Republicans of this city in regard to the party situation here. The address contains no personalities, and you must excuse me from replying to Lauterbach's remarkable document, which seems to be a personal plea for Platt, Lauterbach, Patterson, and Commissioner Murray.

"The case is now open before the tribunal of the people. It is Platt, Lauterbach, Patterson, Murray, and patronage versus the Republican Party.

"This is all I am going to say to-day," said Mr. Bliss, when asked if he would go into details.

Mayor Strong said that he did not know whether it were worth while for him to make any reply to Mr. Lauterbach's statements.

"I have read Mr. Lauterbach's statement," he said. "I have not made up my mind whether I will answer it or not.

"Nobody in the city will believe that I made those promises. It is hardly worth while talking about the statement."

When asked for the details as to the conversation between himself and Mr. Platt, over the appointment of a Commissioner of Public Works, the Mayor said:

"I am not going to make any statement as to any of the details."

Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield was as cheerful over the situation as any man in the city.

"I have read the statement," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times. "Some of Mr. Lauterbach's statements are ridiculously inaccurate. That may be accounted for for the reason that at the time Mr. Lauterbach refers to he knew very little as to the situation, and, naturally, was obliged to rely on others for his facts, and he has been misinformed.

"All these criticisms on Mayor Strong, because he is trying to do his duty and keep faith with the people, are of little account. The people are with him, and if he were to be voted for to-day he would be elected by a very largely-increased majority."

Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Gen. Horace Porter, and others who signed the first address said that they did not care to discuss Mr. Lauterbach's document.

Hopes Mr. Roosevelt Will Accept.

Mayor Strong said yesterday he was not ready to announce whom he would select as successors to Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin. It is still believed he hopes to induce United States Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt to accept one of the Commissionerships, and to fill the places with Mr. Roosevelt and ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell.

The friends of Gen. James R. O'Beirne are pushing him for appointment to succeed Commissioner Kerwin.

Killed a Dog, Shot a Boy.

A dog supposed to be mad was held last night by Policeman Foulds of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, while Herman Simon of 716 East Ninetieth Street fired two shots at the poor beast. One shot glanced and struck eleven-year-old Walter Walker of 1,113 Park Avenue in the neck. Walter is in the Presbyterian Hospital with a severe but not dangerous wound. The other shot killed the dog all right.

Canes at half price, mounted with solid silver.
$1.25—this is big.

DURABLE FIT.

When a garment (say a light overcoat) doesn't fit, most of the weight hangs upon one particular part, puts that part out of shape anyway, maybe wears it out—that isn't a durable fit.

But when the overcoat rests gently upon the chest, shoulders, and back, it not only looks better but wears much longer.

So be sure of the fit—better economy than saving dollars.

Young man, making your way in life, this is addressed particularly to you—you can't afford not to wear good-fitting clothes.

Light overcoats $10 to $30.

Our clothes-book is ready.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

LAST OF THE READINGS BY WOMEN

Held in Memorial Hall, Brooklyn, and Attended by Intellectual People—An Informal Reception.

A gathering of men and women in Memorial Hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, Brooklyn, last night marked the third and last of the readings by Brooklyn women authors for the benefit of the Downing Vacation House, Locust Valley. L. I. Mrs. Frederick P. Bellamy presided.

The last readers in the series gave extracts from their writings as follows: Miss Caroline B. Le Row, "Some Vocal Vagaries"; Louise Both-Hendriksen, "The Real Vivian"; Mrs. Henry L. Wardwell, selection; Mrs. Thomas S. Moore, "How Paul Won His Goat"; Mrs. George Hunt Prentiss, "A Singing Letter," "Queen of Hearts," "Red Clover," "My Sweetheart," "Farewell"; Mrs. Laura C. Holloway-Langford, "Between the Lines"; Mrs. Lillian W. Betts, "A Sketch."

The audience at the close of the readings was invited to the parlors on an upper floor, where an informal reception was given to the Brooklyn women writers, those who had not as well as those who had taken part in the readings. Mrs. W. C. Peckham, President of the Brooklyn Association of Working Girls' Societies, received the guests, assisted by Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Mrs. Truman J. Backus, Mrs. Charles N. Judson, President of the Young Women's Christian Association, and Mrs. S. B. Chittenden.

A pleasant feature not on the programme was the reading by Mrs. Bellamy of a poem by the first Brooklyn woman author, the late Mrs. Daniel Embery.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A Pink Tea.—Under the auspices of the Committee of General Promotion of the Board of Women Managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition, at Atlanta, Ga., what was termed a "Mrs. O'Flaherty's Pink Tea" was given yesterday afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. John Calvin Lavine, 23A West Twenty-second Street. A large number of people were present and listened to the following programme:

1. Gavotte, from Suite Op. 1.....D'Albert
   Miss Helen Robinson.
2. Aria, "Cid".....Massenet
   Miss Etta Roehl.
3. Legende .....Wieniawski
   Miss Florence Austin.
4. Tarantella, "Venezia e Napoli"..Liszt
   Miss Helen Robinson.
5. a, Two Creole Songs.....
   b. La Manola.....Bourgeois
   Miss Etta Roehl.
6. Concerto .....De Beriot
   Miss Florence Austin.
7. Adieu (By request)....Alfred de Musset
   (With undersong by Chopin.)
   George F. Duysters, Esq.
8. A Big Financial Scheme.....E. Duflot
   The Franco-American Ghost Company, Limited.
   Monsieur Poisson d'Avril.

—Thursday Afternoon Sewing Class.—The Thursday Afternoon Sewing Class held its last meeting yesterday at the home of Mrs. Howard Clarkson, 58 West Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. Clarkson and Miss Clarkson received the guests, and Miss Mary Belknap and Miss Mary Kearney presided at the tea table. Among those present at the meeting and at the tea following were Miss Katherine Hoppin, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Grace Henop, Miss Elsie Barber, Miss Edith Spyers, Miss Lena Schroeder, Nathaniel Wise, Stephen H. Pell, Miss Mary Howland Pell, Miss Beatrice Jones, Bertie Pease, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Barnes, Miss Clark, Miss Fay Adrain, Philip Richards, the Misess Minton, Lawrence Reamer, the Misses Warner, Miss Wescott, Mr. Drake, Miss Ethel Iselin, Miss Elsie Coster, Miss Mabel Lewis, Miss Davis, Miss Anna Peabody, Miss Beatrice Henderson, Miss Sarah Fuller, Miss Robb, Miss Edith Sands, the Misses Scott, and the Misses Neeser.

—Thursday Evening Roller Skating Club.—The last meeting of the Thursday Evening Roller Skating Club was held last evening at the Berkeley Armory, in West Forty-fourth Street. There was a large attendance of the members and also many guests. The floor was in good condition, and the chief topic of the conversation was about the cotillion which the club will give on April 25. Mrs. Anson W. Hard and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes entertained several members of the club at supper at their residences after the meeting.

—Social Happenings Yesterday.—Miss Leary's sewing class met at her home, 90 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. A reception was given to Miss Carlotta Desvignes and Miss Akers by the Ladies' New-York Club. A reception was given by Miss Clara T. McChesney of 37 West Twenty-second Street. Leslie Griffen Caldwell of 58 West Fifty-seventh Street gave a studio tea and Mrs. Harris C. Fahnestock of 457 Madison Avenue entertained at dinner.

—A Brooklyn Wedding Announcement.—Cards have been issued for the wedding of Miss Emma Christine Jourgenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Lars Jourgenson of 124 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, to Henry Summerfield Beard, on April 16, at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

—Mr. Snelling's Lecture.—Grenville Snelling gave another one of his very interesting lectures on "The History of Architecture," at the Hotel Renaissance yesterday afternoon. The subject discussed was Moorish-Gothic architecture. There was a large attendance of well-known society people.

—Home from Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan of 1 Fifth Avenue arrived home from Europe on the steamship Teutonic yesterday.

LACE BED SETS.

Friday and Saturday, Special Sale of Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, in unusually choice selections of patterns, full and single sizes, at the following great reduction in price, per complete set:

$8.00	Formerly	$11.75
$10.00	"	$14.50
$12.00	"	$18.00
$16.50	"	$22.50
$18.00	"	$25.00
$25.00	"	$35.00
$30.00	"	$42.50

Also, 20 Real Antique Lace Bed Sets, at from $5.00 to $18.00 each; formerly $7.50 to $27.00.

Special: Lace Curtains cleaned in best manner, at 70 cents per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

DOCK BOARD'S ECONOMY

Salaries of Employes Reduced by Over $24,000.

SOME OFFICES TO BE ABOLISHED

Further Reductions and Some Removals Will Probably Be Made—Strong Opposition to the Campbell Bill.

The salaries of a number of employes of the Dock Board were reduced considerably yesterday, the saving to the city being over $24,000 a year. It is expected that the salaries of others will be cut down within a short time. The board also intends to make some removals and to abolish some offices.

At the executive session of the board President Edward C. O'Brien offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It appears from the examination of the pay roll and an investigation of the duties performed by the employes of this department that the salaries paid are in many cases out of proportion to the services rendered, and that the same can be materially reduced in the interest of economy without impairing the efficiency of the service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the salaries of the following-named officers, clerks, and employes be reduced as hereinafter stated, to take effect on and after May 1, 1895:

The employes named by the resolution, and the reductions made, are as follows:

Secretary Augustus T. Docharty, from $4,800 a year to $3,000; Charles J. Farley, Assistant Secretary, from $2,400 to $2,200; John M. Phelan, Chief Clerk, from $2,700 to $2,400; Louis S. Kellogg, Clerk, from $2,000 to $1,500; Edwin A. Gregory, Jr., clerk, from $2,000 to $1,500; William S. Hillman, collector, from $1,800 to $1,200; Martin J. McInerny, collector, from $1,800 to $1,200; Daniel F. McCarthy, Superintendent of Repairs, from $3,500 to $2,500.

Dockmasters Edward Abell, James W. Carson, Henry A. Palmstine, Morris Stack, James J. Fleming, James A. Monaghan, George A. Woods, Thomas Brady, Thomas E. Booth, Daniel Patterson, John J. Martin, Thomas F. Walsh, and James Moore, from $175 a month to $125.

George A. Button, Assistant Engineer, from $150 to $125 a month; John A. Duntz, draughtsman, from $125 to $100 a month; P. C. Spence, transitman, from $125 to $100 a month; Hiram C. Caulkins, James J. White, and George E. Rodgers, hydrographers, from $125 to $100 a month; J. P. L. Doughty, hydrographer, from $110 to $100 a month.

John Dolan, deck hand, from $100 to $75 a month; L. C. Sheldon, from $80 to $75 a month; Henry Heuer, from $80 to $60 per month; Patrick Donnelly, watchman and messenger, from $18 a week to $15.

B. P. Gibney, W. J. Armstrong, and W. J. Fay, laborers acting as messengers, from $75 a month to $60; D. D. Barry, Robert Aram, and Owen Mooney, laborers acting as clerks, from $75 to $60 a month. T. H. Bayles, laborer, from $75 to $60 a month.

Mr. O'Brien said, after the meeting, that the Dock Department would be run in the future like a large business house.

At the opening meeting of the board applications were received for positions in the department in all grades, five men applying for the position of Dock Master alone.

The Treasurer reported the receipts for the last week as being $54,700.

Assembly bill No. 1,695, introduced by John H. Campbell of Kings County, under which the Dock Commissioners are permitted to largely increase the rates of wharfage for vessels of all kinds that dock at this city, has met with the disapproval of the commissioners.

While it is doubtful if the proposed law would be mandatory in the event of the bill passing, the Commissioners have so construed it. By its provisions the rates of wharfage are increased from 40 to 200 per cent., which would undoubtedly have an injurious effect upon the commerce of this city.

It was suggested to the Commisioners yesterday that, as the proposed law reads "it shall be lawful to charge" certain rates, it would be optional with them to charge the rates mentioned or lower ones as they might see fit. To this construction of the law they were directly opposed, because they think that no power to discriminate should be given to the board, and they do not wish to excise it if it is given.

President O'Brien said to a reporter for The New-York Times: "Such a law as that proposed by this bill is untirely unnecessary. What Mr. Campbell's idea is we are unable to determine, unless it may be that by imposing higher rates of wharfage in this city business may be diverted to Brooklyn, for it would surely leave this city, wherever it might go.

"Why Mr. Campbell should endeavor to legislate for this city without being asked to do so passes our comprehension, unless for some such purpose as I have mentioned. We have no desire to increase the rates of wharfage, but believe that they should be materially decreased, if not entirely done away with. His interference is unnecessary and uncalled for."

"Mr. Campbell's action is a curious one," said Commissioner James J. Phelan. "The Dock Board of this city knew nothing of any such contemplated action until it learned of it from Albany after the bill had been introduced. It would seem that the natural course for persons who wish to legislate for our department would be to first learn our needs, if any exist, and then try to provide for them.

"In this case we do not need any such legislation as Mr. Campbell wishes for some reason to force upon us. He probably thinks that he knows what the bill means, but we do not. If it is mandatory, and will compel us to advance the wharfage rates to the amounts set out in the bill, we undoubtedly do not want it. If it is one that leaves rates to our option or discretion, it is more objectionable still, for we do not want to act under any such law. It would be manifestly improper to ask us to do so.

"Instead of increasing the rates of wharfage, I believe they should be entirely abolished. If they were abolished it would help the commerce of this city and also of the port. Baltimore and other cities have abolished them, and many cities have placed them as low as possible. This bill will impose a great hardship on the river traffic, without benefiting the city to any extent. It is contrary to the line of action that the board has been taking for some years; that is, to make wharfage rates as low as possible and attract commerce to our docks.

"It will be an outrage if this unsolicited bill undoes what it has taken years of thought and labor to accomplish. Our present laws give as full and sufficient power to regulate the wharfage charges in this city, and they should not be interfered with, at least by an outsider, who, presumably, knows little of their workings. No complaints have been made to us, and, until they are, it is a good thing to let well enough alone. The foreign commerce of this city would suffer greatly, for all 'tramps' and irregular liners would be driven away, and it might also disturb some of the regular ocean lines that now dock here."

Commissioner Einstein was busily engaged, but spared time to say that, aside from the great and unwarranted increase in wharfage rates that the bill would make, its introduction by a member from another county was contrary to home rule.

"We do not think that any ground for complaints or for such action as is contemplated in this bill exists," he said. "If we did, we would attend to the matter ourselves, and not wait for it to be undertaken by a man from Kings County, who, by his action, is shown to have no particular desire to benefit this city."

BEST & CO LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

This Spring's Styles For Children.

The variety of Suits, Dresses, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Millinery, etc., we are showing this season is beyond the dream of competition. The new styles are all here, where many of them originate.

There is something suitable for all occasions, and low priced garments with the fit and style of much more expensive articles, is a peculiar feature of the one store devoted to the complete outfitting of children.

60-62 West 23d St.

BURGLARS FAILED LAMENTABLY

Opened One Safe and Got 20 Cents—Blew Open Another and Then Couldn't Get Into It—Wouldn't Take Pennies.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., April 4.—Burglars were in bad luck here last night. They tackled the Post Office first, forcing the door open with a jimmy.

Postmaster Lent's old safe was blown open by burglars about eight months ago. He got a new one, and pasted instructions on its exterior, by following which anybody could open it. It is supposed that last night's burglars assumed that they had a snap. They opened the safe and got 20 cents.

Then they went to the Tuckahoe Lumber and Coal Company's office. They got in easily enough with the jimmy. But when they blew up the safe they blew it up in such a way that they could not get into it. An expert did not get it open until late in the day.

The burglars left the Tuckahoe Lumber and Coal Company's office presumably in a high state of indignation, and tried the railroad station.

The jimmy worked all right, so far as the door was concerned. But there were only $5 in pennies and a few tickets in the money drawer. Tuckahoe people say the burglars were scared away, but they were probably tired of the burglary business. At any rate, they did not take anything.

MAY ALL BE WEST BROADWAY

Aldermanic Committee Favors Dropping the Names College Place and South Fifth Avenue.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday and decided to report at next Tuesday's meeting of the board in favor of naming College Place, West Broadway, and South Fifth Avenue all West Broadway.

When the College Place widening and extension is completed, the three streets named will be a thoroughfare from Washington Square at West Fourth Street to Dey Street, and the numbers will begin at Dey Street.

This report will doubtless be adopted, and the names College Place and South Fifth Avenue will disappear from the city map.

The Committee on Streets also considered the suggestion of Wolfgang Goetz, that Elm Street be called Parkhurst Avenue in honor of the services of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. It was agreed unanimously to report against this, because it has been the policy of the board for years not to name streets after living persons.

MAY HAVE ANOTHER MILK EXCHANGE

Conference at the Mercantile Exchange—No Definite Result.

A meeting was held yesterday in the President's room at the Mercantile Exchange by a dozen or more members of the defunct New-York Milk Exchange.

In order that there might not be a repetition of last Saturday's experience, when four or five hundred milk dealers crowded in upon the Executive Committee and effectually prevented the members coming to any agreement in the present difficulties, the meeting yesterday was strictly private.

President William Wills and Secretary Henry J. Mahr of the Mercantile Exchange were both present at the conference, which lasted nearly four hours. It was understood that the question of amalgamating a milkmen's organization with the Mercantile Exchange was the principal question discussed. The feasibility of forming another Milk Exchange was also debated. The former Exchange had its charter annulled by the Court of Appeals, some time ago, on account of its illegality. The dairymen of the city have no organization whatever at the present time, and there is no standard for prices in the sale of dairy products.

The Executive Committee had been empowered to effect some sort of organization, but the members seem unable to agree. Secretary Woodhull said: "I have been in there four long hours, and it's all waste time. They cannot come to any conclusion. They do not seem to know what they want."

TO BENEFIT THE WORKINGWOMEN

Social Reform Club Working for the Bill Extending Factory Inspection.

At a meeting, presided over by Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, in the rooms of the Social Reform Club, 88 Second Avenue, last evening, methods were discussed for promoting the passage of the bill drawn by Miss Woodbridge, President of the Workingwomen's Society, and now before the Legislature, for the extension of the factory system to mercantile establishments.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Sessions of Brooklyn, Dr. Jane E. Robbins, John B. Goodale, Miss Woodbridge, and John Vandercook, clerk of the Reinhardt investigating committee.

Mr. Goodale said the bill was held in the Assembly Committee on Manufactures, and it was necessary to enter upon a campaign of agitation to bring about the measure's passage. Miss Woodbridge gave a history of the unsuccessful attempts in the last five years to obtain legislation.

Resolutions were adopted approving the bill, and requesting the Good Government Clubs, the trades unions, and the Working Girls' Clubs to petition the Legislature for its passage. A committee will be appointed to co-operate with the committee of citizens which is gathering testimony to be placed before the Reinhardt committee. Another meeting of the Social Reform Club will be held next Tuesday.

COMING EVENTS.

—The Rev. Dr. Harris's lecture, Temple Israel of Harlem, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

—Ladies' night, West Side Republican Club, 102 West Eighty-second Street, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—Col. Hinton on "The Town Meeting in Politics," Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, to-night.

—Lenten lecture by the Rev. Dr. Eaton, Church of the Divine Paternity, to-day, 4 P. M.

—The Rev. Dr. Satterlee at half-hour service in St. Paul's Chapel, noon, to-day.

Dainty Glove & Handkerchief Cases.

Among the pretty things in stamped goods at

"The Linen Store"

is a new "idea" in Honiton work applied to fine linen toilet cases.

Large bowknots in the corners, and the petals of the spreading wild rose or other blossoms are formed of the Honiton lace, the rest of the design to be worked in the natural colors of the flower—the effect is specially beautiful.

James McCutcheon & Co., 14 West 23d St.

ADVICE TO TRADE SCHOOLS BOYS

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Talks About Individual Liberty and Also of Some Dangers to Workingmen.

The fourteenth annual commencement of the New-York Trade Schools was held last night in the school building, Sixty-eighth Street and First Avenue. The hall was crowded. For over an hour before the exercises the work of the various graduates was on exhibition.

Some of the best work that has been done during the fourteen years of the schools' existence was turned out during the term just ended.

After the presentation of the diplomas, ex-Mayor Hewitt was introduced by the President of the Board of Trustees, R. Fulton Cutting. Great applause greeted the ex-Mayor as he stepped to the front of the platform, and he was listened to with close interest. He said, in part:

"When I heard the call of the roll for those who received diplomas, and the place of residence assigned to each, I might well have imagined that I was listening to a roll call in the House of Representatives. The illusion might have been perfect had those who came up for their diplomas not borne evidence of a higher order of intelligence."

Mr. Hewitt spoke of the early apprentice system, of the guilds in the middle ages, and then of the boon to workmen under our Constitution.

"Freedom," he said, "meant individual liberty, and as there could be no liberty without the right to acquire property, the workman was put in a position where he could acquire it.

"Until very recently this idea prevailed, but lately different series of ideas have been enunicated, and there has been an attempt to put them into practice. There has been an attempt to set us back to the period of before the French Revolution. Men unknown to the law have undertaken to set up standards, and to regulate the right of a man to work where he will, and do what he will, with his property. If they are strong enough to make the Legislature pass laws contrary to the fundamental principles of liberty, what is it going to cost?

"This danger exists. The right to control labor has been asserted. Within the year the aid of the United States Government has been invoked to suppress riot and insurrection, and within the past sixty days the power of the State of New-York was called upon to protect life and property.

"Remember what you have learned here may be valuable, but it is a trifle to the right to own yourselves, and the right to be free and independent men. Guard your right to individual liberty as a most sacred endowment.

"If you ask whether it is the right of the workmen to associate together for the general welfare, and to increase the rate of labor, then I say Yes. It is not only their right, but their duty. But it is when the trades union steps beyond the pale of the law, and assumes the right to compel or prevent labor that it violates the fundamental priciple of human liberty and Christianity.

"It also has the employer a right to combine with others, but when he oversteps the law, then he has violated the principles upon which the Constitution rests.

"But I see the sun rising. I see the clouds roiling away. I see the dawn of harmony between the employer and the employe. When that time comes, questions will be discussed and considered by honest men. There will be no such calamity as to deprive the workman of his individual liberty. These late disturbances are among the last, and the time is at hand when there will be an absolute equality to every man who breathes beneath the flag of the Union."

Short addresses were also made by Lewis Hopner, President of the New-York Association of Master Painters and Decorators, who congratulated the Trustees on the work of the graduates, and by R. Fulton Cutting, the President of the Board of Trustees.

SALOONS NEAR THE SCHOOLHOUSES

Test Case Respecting Licenses—Special Committee Complainants.

A committee called upon the members of the Board of Excise yesterday to urge upon them the importance of enforcing the law regulating the licensing of saloons within 200 feet of schoolhouses.

The committee consisted of George W. Wickersham, representing the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Charles D. Kellogg, the Charity Organization Society; W. H. Parsons, the National League for the Protection of American Institutions; A. F. Schauffler, the New-York City Mission and Tract Society; C. Loring Brace, the Children's Aid Society; C. M. Cumming, the Council of Good Government Clubs, and J. Augustus Johnson, Good Government Club E.

A petition was submitted to the board calling attention to the law respecting saloons in the neighborhood of the schools.

Mr. Johnson said the law was plain. It forbids the board's issuing new licenses within the legal limits, and it gives the board discretionary powers to refuse to renew licenses that had been granted previous to the passage of the act.

Lawyer Wickersham said the board could refuse to regrant licenses and feel assured that the courts would stand by it.

The Excise Commissioners assured the committee that they would co-operate with its members, and suggested that they appear as complainants in a test case. This was agreed upon.

Mr. Wickersham and Counselor Page of the Excise Board were appointed to prepare a policy upon which the board might act in the matter of considering questions of renewals.

Flint's Fine Furniture

We are building furniture for posterity to use. We have furniture just as solid and well made as that inherited from your grandfather, and will be even more valuable in a hundred years than now.

EVERY AVAILABLE INCH OF SPACE IN OUR ENTIRE EIGHT FLOORS FILLED WITH OUR EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN ARTISTIC FURNITURE, AND PRICES LOWER THAN FOR POORER QUALITY ELSEWHERE.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO., 43, 45, and 47 West 23d St., NEAR BROADWAY.

SHOES

With the return of

SPRING

Winter shoes are replaced with lighter and more

GRACEFUL FOOTWEAR

We have made ample preparation in NEW STYLES and in OLD FAVORITES.

For all ages, both sexes, & every use.

ALEXANDER,

6th Av. & 23d St., N. Y.

Shoes for men only at

132 & 134 Fulton St.

MONEY FOR DUMB ANIMALS

Brooklyn Women Make a Goodly Sum at a Fair in the Pouch Mansion—The Fair's Attractions.

The members of the Brooklyn Women's Dumb Animal Aid Association held a fair in the Pouch Mansion, in Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday. The fair was in aid of the Brooklyn Building Fund of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a goodly sum of money was realized.

Booths, in which many things were displayed for sale, were in the library, reception room, conservatory, and music room of the gallery. The cake table, which was prettily decorated with green, was presided over by Miss Louise Toedteberg, and her sister had charge of the grocery table.

A young woman, whose modesty would not allow her to give her name for publication, presided over a table at which all manner of articles pertaining to pet dogs were sold. In the library and the white-and-gold reception rooms were fancy tables in charge of Mrs. C. E. Schwartz and Mrs. P. H. Bowne. Lemonade was served in the hall by Miss Clara Fester and Mrs. William Distenell served supper. The supper tables were decorated with palms. Mrs. David Adee was in charge of the candy booth. Mrs. J. H. Tripp was in charge of the antiquity bower in the white-and-gold room, where many articles of historic value were exhibited for sale. One of them was an autograph letter by George Washington to Gen. Reid. A curiosity was a doll guaranteed to be over 200 years old. The bed hangings which belonged to Marie Antoinette were also on exhibition.

A musicale was held in the long hall room in the evening. Mayor Schieren was to have made an address, but he sent his regrets, and George F. Elliott took his place and made a few remarks. A number of musical and vocal selections were rendered. The musicale was followed by dancing, which was kept up until about midnight.

The officers of the association are: President—Mrs. John A. Schmidt; Vice President—Mrs. Ida Elkins; Secretary—Miss Emma Toedteberg; Treasurer—Mrs. Philip H. Bowne.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Academy of Music.—Manager E. S. Gilmore is not worrying over the fact that the Academy of Music will be closed next week. He holds a contract with Ervin Hopkins, Jr., manager for James C. Roach, agreeing to pay the rent of the house for that period on account of Mr. Roach's conscientious scruples against playing during holy week. The fact that Mr. Roach will close his season here to-morrow night will not, Mr. Gilmore thinks, affect the validity of this contract. For the week of April 15 no booking has been made at the Academy, but the week of April 22 will be filled by Primrose and West's minstrels, and this organization will be followed, April 29, by "The Fatal Card," which will run to the close of the regular season.

Fanny Davenport's Illness.—The Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, was closed Wednesday night on account of the illness of Fanny Davenport. Melbourne McDowell, Miss Davenport's husband and leading man, has been suffering from a severe attack of influenza for a week, and his part of Almerio, in "Gismonda," has been played by Thomas W. Doyle. Miss Davenport's care of and anxiety for Mr. McDowell, added to the fatigue consequent on her professional work, proved too much for her strength, and she broke down on Wednesday. Her illness was due more to nervous prostration than to anything else, and she returned to the cast of "Gismonda" last night.

—"The City of Pleasure."—This play by George R. Sims, the American rights to which are owned by Charles and Daniel Frohman, is to be produced by them at the Empire Theatre during the latter part of August, previous to the season of John Drew at that house. The piece is not a melodrama in the accepted sense of that word, but is said to be very dramatic, and somewhat after the style of "The Two Orphans." It was presented in Paris a year ago under the title "Gioglette." New scenery is being painted for the production by Artists Hawley of the Lyceum, and Unitt of the Empire.

—Cissie Loftus in Boston.—Before sailing for London, Cissie Loftus will give an exhibition of her powers in mimicry in Boston. She will appear at the Music Hall in that city next Monday evening, presenting her imitations of stage and other celebrities, and also appearing in her husband's one-act play, "The Highwayman." Miss Loftus will be assisted by Fritz Williams, the comedian of the New-York Lyceum company, who will appear in his new musical monologue. The little English artist will give her final matinée in this city at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—Mrs. Fiske in "Caprice."—Minnie Maddern Fiske will appear at the Empire Theatre on the afternoon of Thursday, April 18, in aid of the Hahnemann Hospital. She will play Mercy in "Caprice" for the first time in several seasons, and will be supported by Henry Miller as Jack Henderson, a part that he acted when a member of Mrs. Fiske's dramatic company, years ago. The cast is to be made very strong, and careful attention is to be paid to the mounting of the play. The benefit will be under the patronage of a number of women of social prominence.

—Beerbohm Tree Coming Back.—Beerbohm Tree has reconsidered his determination not to return to America next season, and has signed a contract with Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau for a second American tour, to begin at Abbey's Theatre next September. He expects to add a number of new plays to his repertory before that time. Mr. Tree is much gratified at the appreciation of his artistic work which has been accorded to him in this country, and will take home with him the most pleasant remembrances of American audiences.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—Manager J. Wesley Rosenquest announces that the Fourteenth Street Theatre will certainly reopen to-night with "The Pace That Kills," the play which was stopped Wednesday night by an injunction secured by Sir Augustus Harris of London, and Charles Frohman of this city, who claim that entire scenes have been stolen from "A Run of Luck" and "The Derby Winner," which is to be presented here next season under the title of "The Sporting Duchess."

—Koster & Bial's.—The entertainments in Koster & Bial's Music Hall will be discontinued during the Summer months, and the roof garden of the establishment will alone be open. Many changes are now being made in the garden looking to the convenience of patrons, and the vaudeville performance to be presented will be on as grand a scale as the performances during the Winter in the auditorium of the music hall.

Special bargains this week in Spring Carpets at Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th Street.—Adv.

O'NEILL'S

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Easter Novelties IN Trimmed Millinery

Large Variety

Choice Designs for Street, Carriage, and Evening Wear.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

UNTRIMMED HATS

Largest Stock in the City, Immense Variety of Shapes, Colors, and Braids.

LOWEST PRICES

SPELLMAN'S HATS

Are Worn by Correct Dressers.

Spring Styles Now Ready.

Best in Quality.

Lowest in Price.

Corner Park Row and Chambers St.

(109, 111, 113 Park Row; 1, 3, 5 Chambers St.)

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The Charity Organization Society of this city has issued a "Health and Happiness" chart, which it has prepared for distribution among the families under the care of its district committees. It contains good advice on the subject of health; a number of recipes for making cheap, nutritious dishes, and the relative values of staple foods. The chart is intended to be hung up in the family living room in a place where it will be a constant reminder for cleanliness and health.

—Miss N. C. Wickham, the well-known interpreter of Browning and Tennyson, has turned her attention to Wagner, and tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock she will give a reading of "Tristan and Isolde" in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf. Miss Wickham was a pupil and protégée of Charlotte Cushman, and also studied dramatic expression under Le Gouve in Paris.

—James Whalen, a street sweeper, forty-five years old, of 527 Hudson Street, was run over by a truck at Hudson and Thirteenth Streets, yesterday morning, and instantly killed. The team was driven by Henry Newman, of 440 West Foutreenth Street. He was arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held without bail.

—Good Friday is usually observed as a holiday by the Exchanges. Petitions for following this custom have been circulated at the Produce, Stock, and Coffee Exchanges. Members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday voted for holidays on both Friday and Saturday of next week.

—The first lectures in the Summer course of the New-York University will be given April 13, in the new building of the Undergraduate College, at University Heights. The course will extend to Aug. 17. The tuition fee is $25.

—Police Justice Deuel in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday reduced the bail in the case of Bessie F

Friday
April 5-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

BAD BLOOD IN THE SENATE

O'Connor Disposed to Do Battle with All His Colleagues.

THE BALLOT REFORM BILL CHANGED

Amendments that Will Postpone Its Consideration as a Special Order Until Next Thursday.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Senate overflowed with bad blood this morning, and a number of heated discussions occurred. Senator O'Connor seemed to have a chip on his shoulder, and between prayers and adjournment he had spats with Senator Persons on the Judicial Division bill, with Senator Stapleton on the bill to permit electric railways to sell their surplus power, in which he was joined by Senator Lexow, with the effect of beating the bill, and he ended up the day by attacking Lexow for making a motion to recommit the Tobin Dressed Stone bill.

Senator Raines submitted, with certain amendments, the Ballot Reform bill, which is now regarded to be in perfect form. Of the new amendments, only one makes an important change—that to compel every person who assists an illiterate voter to take an oath before entering the booth. The bill must now be reprinted and will no doubt be made a special order for next Thursday.

One of the most animated discussions of the week occurred on the Lexow motion to recommit the Tobin Dressed Stone bill, for the purpose of a hearing. He declared that the bill in its present shape meant destruction to one of the most beautiful and picturesque features of the State—the Palisades. He proposed to amend it so as to protect the Palisades. Already the State of New-Jersey had taken steps to insure these natural beauties from the devastating hand of the stone-crushing companies, that from time to time, by mammoth blasts, threw thousands of tons of rocks from the face of the cliffs. He not only spoke for his district, but for the 2,000,000 people in New-York City, who wished to see the beauties of the Palisades perpetuated. The bill in its present shape must be defeated or the Senate would be charged with the responsibility of openly combining with the stone-crushing monopolists to deface and destroy these cliffs.

Senator Cantor (Dem., New-York,) asserted that Mr. Lexow was simply trying to secure a monopoly of the stone crushers for his district.

Senator Guy (Dem., New-York,) declared that it came with bad grace from Mr. Lexow to pretend to represent the people of New-York, after his vicious attacks on the city yesterday.

The representative from Nyack denied the allegation with emphasis. He accused O'Connor of standing up for corporations and charged that the Republican leader was never the friend of labor.

"The workingmen of New-York do not ask a hearing for this bill," said O'Connor.

"They do, and they stand behind me now," exclaimed Lexow, alluding to a committee of three from the stonecutters' union.

By common consent, the bill was recommitted, with the understanding that a hearing would be given on Tuesday.

When the Judicial Department bill was reached Senator Persons of Buffalo tried to amend by substituting Buffalo for Rochester as a place for holding the court. Senator O'Connor asserted that it was doubtful if the Legislature had a right to establish a new district. He intimated that Buffalo wanted the earth and ought to be ashamed of its avarice. The Governor wanted the matter settled, so that he could make his appointments, and therefore it was to be hoped that there would be no further changes and that the bill would be passed as the Judiciary Committee had reported it.

Senator Persons said the Supreme Court Judges of the Eighth District and lawyers generally petitioned for the change he asked because so much of the legal business, at least three-quarters of it, arose in Erie County.

Senator Mullin asserted that the Buffalo figures were wrong and admitted that he didn't like the bill, but said he could not help himself. The Constitutional Convention should have provided five departments, and then there would not have been any difficulty.

The Persons substitute was defeated, and the bill was passed.

Senator Cantor objected to the proposition of Senator Higgins, (Rep., Cattaraugus,) that the Weekly Pay bill should be amended in order that railway corporations be permitted to pay their employes monthly. He thought the experiment a dangerous one. "If you introduce a separate bill empowering railways to pay salaries monthly, I will support it. But I think it highly unwise to interfere with the Weekly Pay bill, which has been on the statute books for several years." The bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Among the bills passed by the Senate were the following:

Senator Mullin's, amending the railway law in regard to the extension of street surface roads, Senate, No. 960.

Senator Collins's, prohibiting Sunday barbering, except in New-York, Brooklyn, and Saratoga.

Mr. Kilburn's amendments that the banking law, which prohibits any officer, Director, clerk, or agent of any bank or savings bank to borrow from the corporation any sum of money without the consent of a majority of the Board of Directors.

Senator Ahearn's bill relative to the construction of new police stations in the City of New-York has passed the Senate, as has Senator O'Connor's relative to the repavement of streets in New-York.

Land for the Poor to Cultivate.

The committee of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has 400 acres of land for cultivation by the poor. Applications may be made at these places:

No. 105 East Twenty-second Street, Room 211; St. George's Parish House, 207 East Sixteenth Street; University Settlement, 26 Delancey Street; Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, 153 Bowery; People's Baths, 9 Centre Market Place; Water Street Mission, 316 Water Street; Mariners' Temple, Mrs. Avery, 1 Henry Street; Church of Sea and Land, Market and Henry Streets; Mariners' Church, Mr. Paulsen, 46 Catharine Street; East Side House, Clarence Gordon, foot of East Seventy-sixth Street; Tenement-House Chapter King's Daughters, Miss Waterbury, 77 Madison Street; 1,473 Broadway, Miss Fisher; 527 Amsterdam Avenue, Miss Burrowes; 1 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Miss Jones; 143 East Thirty-ninth Street, Mrs. Wolcott; 169 East Sixty-third Street, Miss Mayer; 297 Broome Street, Miss Decker; 9 Chambers Street, Mrs. Harvey. The President of the association is R. Fulton Cutting and the Treasurer Jacob H. Schiff, 27 Pine Street.

Bought by Cravath & Houston.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 4.—The Flushing and College Point Electric Street Railway was sold this afternoon by Richard P. Morie, Special Master, to Cravath & Houston, representing the reorganized company, for $25,000. The sale was made to satisfy a mortgage held by the Atlantic Trust Company and is subject to the lien of the village of College Point for unpaid percentages of the earnings of the road.

The road will be operated by the new company, which promises an improved service. It is made up of Daniel Odell, E. Bayard Halstead, Paul D. Cravath, John W. Houston, V. K. McElheny, Frank A. Dillingham, Philip F. Kobbe, Harvey Romer, and Charles Snow Kellogg, all of New-York City.

Services in Judge Martine's Memory.

Services in memory of Judge Martine will be held at 3 P. M. to-day in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions. The opening remarks will be made by Judge Cowing. District Attorney Fellows and ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll will present resolutions of respect, and addresses will be made by Charles H. Truax, Elbridge T. Gerry, William F. Howe, Charles W. Brooke, and Fred B. House.

MAY PAY ELECTION INSPECTORS

Bill for This Purpose Approved by the Mayor — What Was Said at the Hearing.

Mayor Strong gave a public hearing yesterday afternoon on the bill that authorizes the payment of Election Inspectors, whose pay has been withheld on the charge that they did not perform their duties properly.

E. W. Bloomingdale of Bloomingdale Brothers said that the firm had given $30,000 worth of goods in return for the claim certificates of the Election Inspectors, the firm expecting to collect the money from the city when the claims were duly audited. Now that the city had refused to pay the claims the firm would be forced to sue the Inspectors unless the bill was passed.

B. J. McCann appeared also in support of the bill, and said that the pay had been withheld from 1,690 Inspectors unjustly. He said that it was true that in many cases the Inspectors have not observed the strict letter of the law, but it was not for any other reason than they were unaware that they violated it. It was a few technicalities that they were accused of not observing, and, as they had worked hard on election day, they should be paid.

Secretary James W. Pryor of the City Club, in opposing the bill, said:

"When the examination was made it was found that 1,690 election officers had failed to comply with the law. Now the object of the City Club is not to deprive the election officers of their pay, but to secure such legislation as will lead to a strict enforcement of the law.

"We want the Police Commissioners to enforce the law, and that is our only object.

"Examination shows that the law has frequently been evaded in the past and it is time that it was enforced. This law is one of the safeguards of the people, protecting their interests at the ballot box.

"I desire to reiterate that the City Club is not aiming at any individual election officers, but is desirous of having the law enforced. The club serves notice now that it will insist always that this law must be enforced, and that to deprive men of their compensation when they have not done their duty will be to show them that they are incompetent. So that it will come about when we have another election that the law will be enforced, and we can have honest and lawful returns from election officers."

After some further discussion the hearing was closed. The Mayor concluded to approve the bill, and returned it to Albany.

PLEASED WITH MR. FITCH'S REPLY

The Mayor Says His Statement Respecting City Finances Is Satisfactory—He So Informs the Controller.

Controller Fitch's answer to Mayor Strong's message to the Board of Aldermen on the condition of the city's finances in which certain phases of bond issues and other financial matters were discussed, was very satisfactory to Mayor Strong.

After reaching his office yesterday forenoon the Mayor sent a note to the Controller in which he said that he was very well satisfied with his statements, and that they would be satisfactory also to the people of the city.

Mr. Fitch declined to give out the letter for publication. He was much gratified at the outcome of the controversy, and received many congratulations upon the manner in which he handled it.

Mayor Strong was asked if he had anything to say for publication in reply to Mr. Fitch's letter on this message. He said:

"No; I shall make no reply to Mr. Fitch's statement. I am satisfied that he is quite correct in his explanation. I wanted to have the financial condition of the city understood by the people and for that reason I sent the message to the Board of Aldermen. I am glad that Controller Fitch replied to it."

FIRE AT THE FRENCH LINE PIER

Started in Cotton on a Lighter and Blazed Fiercely—The Damage Comparatively Small.

The French steamship line pier at the foot of Morton Street, North River, was threatened just after midnight Wednesday with destruction by fire. The lighter Mission, loaded with 400 bales of cotton, was lying alongside the pier when several of the top bales suddenly blazed up. The flames were seen by the night watchman on the pier, who sent in an alarm. Battalion Chief Lally was at a fire in the recently abandoned Niblo's Garden, and he hurried with three engines to the steamship pier. When he arrived the cotton had ignited the roof of the pier shed.

The fireboats New-Yorker and Zophar Mills were summoned, and they flooded the burning cotton with water. Chief Lally's men directed their efforts to save the pier, and in less than an hour they extinguished that blaze. A hole 40 by 50 feet was burned in the roof and other damage was done, but it was comparatively small. The loss on the cotton was estimated at $4,000.

The steamship La Bourgogne was moored at the burning pier, but it was not necessary to disturb her.

A TEN-YEAR-OLD BOY HANGS HIMSELF

He Does So for the Purpose of Proving that Hanging Is Painless.

O'NEILL, Neb., April 4.—Grover Leeper, ten years old, hanged himself yesterday. He was discussing with several companions the lynching of Barrett Scott. Young Leeper insisted that hanging was a painless death, and to demonstrate the fact fastened a hitching strap over a pole and around his neck, and swung from a box. Before his companions realized the situation he was dead.

Frank C. Marrin Not Arrested.

Frank C. Marrin, who ran away five weeks ago, after defrauding Mrs. Caroline Barry of 439 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, out of $30,000, has not been arrested, as was erroneously stated yesterday.

A private detective named Clinton, who claims that he tracked Marrin to Philadelphia, Chicago, Seneca Falls, and East St. Louis, and finally back to Brooklyn, was the cause of the mistake. He "shadowed" a man in Brooklyn, and when he located him at the Arlington Hotel he came to New-York and notified Detective Reilly of the District Attorney's office. Reilly sent his assistant, William H. Rynders, with a warrant, over to Brooklyn.

The detective arrested the man. He said he was not Frank C. Marrin, but Samuel E. Faron, a lawyer, with an office in the Real Estate Exchange, and that he could prove his identity. He did prove it at his office, and was freed.

Firemen Carried the Women Out.

Flames starting in the basement of the flat house 150 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, yesterday, spread so rapidly that when the firemen arrived the whole building seemed to be burning.

Mrs. Mulleren, the owner, who lived on the first floor, was carried out by the firemen. She had become bewildered. Mrs. J. L. Mauguire and her sister were also taken down by the firemen. None was injured.

The damage was about $3,000. The janitor thought mice had started the fire by nibbling matches.

Starch Works Girls Strike.

GLEN COVE, L. I., April 4.—John J. Hoffman, foreman of the starch works here for more than twenty years, was discharged a few days ago. About 100 girls in the box shop department have struck and assert that they will not return to work until the deposed foreman is reinstated. No attempt so far has been made by the company to get the strikers back.

Testing the Voorhees Law.

NEWARK, N. J., April 4.—Argument was made before Judges Depue, Kirkpatrick, and Ledwith to-day in a case to test the application of the Voorhees law to the approaching election. The opinion was reserved till to-morrow.

CAESAR LOSES HIS NERVE

Remanded Until To-day in the Tombs Police Court.

LAWYER HOWE'S PASSIONATE PROTEST

"You Must Keep That Tongue of Yours Still," He Said to His Client—Caesar Played the Organ in a Colored Mission.

William Caesar, the West Indian negro who was arrested on Tuesday for the murder of Mary Martin, the colored woman with whom he was living at 148 West Twenty-seventh Street, was remanded in the Tombs Police Court yesterday until this afternoon. He broke down when arrested and confronted with the evidences of his crime, and since his incarceration has "gone all to pieces," as one of his custodians said.

He had very little sleep at Headquarters, pacing his cell all night. An officer sat outside the cell door watching him, as it was feared he might attempt suicide.

Caesar had no appetite, and, after he had finished a very light breakfast, Detective Sergeant McCluskey and Detective Armstrong took him out of his cell. He was handcuffed to Detective Armstrong, and, guarded by several other detectives, taken to the police court.

Detective Sergeant McCluskey leaned over the desk and began talking in a low tone to Justice McMahon. This angered Lawyer Howe, counsel for Caesar. He demanded to know what had passed between the detective and the magistrate. When he had concluded his passionate protest, he was quietly informed that the conversation was not about the case in which he was interested.

Caesar, when he was called to the bar, made a painful effort to look composed. The proceedings lasted but a few minutes. Detective McCluskey said that Superintendent Byrnes had requested that the prisoner be remanded until this afternoon, so as to give the police an opportunity to complete the evidence.

Mr. Howe said that he had no objection to the remand, provided the magistrate made an order that he be permitted to see the prisoner alone at Police Headquarters. Justice McMahon made an order to that effect and remanded the prisoner.

Mr. Howe said that this case resembled that of Capt. Unger, who, some years ago, murdered his friend, dismembered the corpse, packed it in a trunk, and shipped the remains to Baltimore. He made a confession, also, to Superintendent Byrnes, who was then in charge of the Detective Bureau, and Mr. Howe contended that without this confession Unger could not have been convicted. He therefore warned his client not to talk.

"You must keep that tongue of yours still," he said to Caesar. "You have said too much already for your own good. You must not talk to anybody but your lawyers."

Caesar was taken back to Police Headquarters.

The identification of the corpse as that of Mary Martin was made on Tuesday afternoon, but it was a question in the minds of the detectives whether she had been murdered by Caesar or by Thomas S. Martin, with whom she had lived before she made the acquaintance of Caesar. Both men were kept under surveillance. It would have been easy to arrest either of them at any moment, but Superintendent Byrnes, who personally regulated the movements of the detectives, avoided making the arrest until the evidence was complete. The full confession made by Caesar, who described in detail and with horrible particularity the circumstances which led up to the murder and the disposal of the corpse, is very important, but without this Superintendent Byrnes has secured all the necessary evidence to fasten the crime upon Caesar.

The cleaver with which the body was dismembered and the articles belonging to the woman, which Caesar had endeavored to destroy by fire, are in the hands of the detectives. The man from whom Caesar borrowed the cleaver will be produced when necessary.

Superintendent Byrnes found yesterday the driver and conductor of the Sixth Avenue car on the front platform of which Caesar rode with his ghastly burden on Saturday night, and they will be forthcoming on the trial.

Further details of Caesar's life were ascertained. He worked two years ago as a porter for J. H. Dart & Co., stove dealers, then in William Street, now in Brooklyn. He lived in West Thirty-second Street. He went into the service of Youmans's hat concern in September last, and went to live with Mary Martin at 148 West Twenty-seventh Street. He passed as a religious man, and played the organ in a colored mission in West Thirtieth Street. He neither drank nor smoked. It is not known that he has any relatives in this city.

His victim came from Virginia four years ago, and her mother and two sisters are still living. She used to wear a wig, pencilled her eyebrows, dressed neatly, and wore high-heeled shoes. She was well-formed, but not good-looking.

LOYAL LEGION AT DINNER

Election of New Members—Capt. Heermance of Cavalry Service.

The New-York State Commandery of the Loyal Legion held its monthly meeting at Delmonico's Wednesday night. Dinner was served in the main banquet room. Gen. Horace Porter presided.

Among the prominent persons present were Mayor Strong, Commissioner Brookfield, Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy; Rear Admiral Henry Erben, Mayor Edson Lewis of Mount Vernon, Gen. George S. Greene, and Commodore Montgomery Sicard, United States Navy.

New members were elected, as follows: Original First Class Companions—Major Thomas W. Bradley, Capt. Edwin B. Burrows, Major John L. Carter, Capt. David T. Doble, Lieut. Col. Richard Fitz Gibbon, Capt. Benjamin Flagler, Assistant Surgeon Mortimer Tompson, Gen. George F. Nichols, Assistant Surgeon Albert W. Phillips, Lieut. Francis S. Sternberg, First Lieut. Henry E. Roehr, and Capt. C. C. Wehrum. United States Volunteers; Lieut. Commander William H. Webb, United States Navy, retired, and Capt. Frederick Phisterer.

First Class Companions, (by inheritance from deceased officers)—Ensign William G. David, late United States Navy; Omri F. Hibbard, and F. Howard Lord.

Second Class—Frederick S. Hyde, Frank W. Richardson, and William S. Tyler.

Capt. W. M. Heermance of Yonkers read a paper on cavalry service after the dinner.

Miss Heins Married, Though Ill.

The wedding of Miss Nellie Louise Heins, the daughter of John L. Heins of 312 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, to George W. Walsh of 32 First Place was to have been a social event, but owing to Miss Heins's illness the invitations were withdrawn. She was better on Tuesday morning, however, and she decided that the marriage should take place as at first announced.

Without guests, the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Albert J. Lyman of the South Congregational Church Wednesday morning. Miss Heins, who had had the grip, arose from bed and donned her wedding dress, which was of white satin, trimmed with old duchess lace and point. In the lace was a handsome pearl pin, a gift from Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald.

Miss Caroline Walsh was the maid of honor, and William Walsh best man.

Mr. Walsh is a son of William W. Walsh of the brokerage firm of George H. Prentiss & Co., and is engaged in the Brooklyn Savings Bank. As soon as the bride recovers they will take a wedding trip to the South.

Tried to Kill a Saloon Keeper.

PATERSON, N. J., April 4.—Julius Dolmetch, thirty years old, entered the saloon about and knocked him down with the rifle. him. Dolmetch's aim was not true, and he fled to the street, followed by the saloon keeper. Lump's assailant suddenly turned about and knocked him down with a rifle. Dolmetch was arrested before he had time seriously to injure the saloon keeper.

HOLLAND SOCIETY'S MONUMENT

A Statue of William the Silent in Granite and Bronze Destined for the New Riverside Driveway.

Desirous of commemorating the occupation of Manhattan Island by the Dutch, the Holland Society of New-York proposes, with the permission of the City Fathers, to erect a monument to the memory of William the Silent. Riverside Drive is the spot upon which it is hoped to place the work when completed.

A committee of three was appointed some months since to arrange for not less than four designs, by as many sculptors. These were not to be considered as competitive, but as suggestions to aid the society in carrying out its plans, and each has been paid for as a sketch. Fifty thousand dollars is the sum that it is proposed to spend on this most public-spirited and laudable undertaking, and the amount will be subscribed within the society, though generous contributions from outsiders will not be sniffed at.

The Committee on Plans consists of Judge Van Hoesen, George G. De Witt, and Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa. Last night, upon their invitation, there was shown at the studio of Daniel C. French, in West Eleventh Street, one of the designs. This small model consists of a pedestal, surmounted by an equestrian statue of William the Silent, who is attended by two figures, a man at arms and a herald, each holding a long staff, with flowing standard. The pedestal, which is to be of granite, is the work of McKim, Mead & White; the horse is by E. C. Potter, who has worked much in collaboration with Mr. French, and the three figures are by the latter well-known sculptor.

Much dignity and no little grandeur is conveyed by this modest-sized model. In its completed form, with its total height of 45 feet, and with its figures over 18 feet, as they will stand, the monument cannot fail to be very impressive and thoroughly decorative. The lines are agreeable, the forms are full of strength and solidity, and the conception is artistic and quite worthy of Mr. French's reputation. The figures of the three men are destined to be of bronze, and the work will be a suitable addition to the beautiful avenue on the west side.

There was also seen at Mr. French's studio his heroic-sized plaster figure of History, not yet completed, but that will later on go to the new Congressional Library, at Washington. The reception was numerously attended by members of the Holland Society, who made critical and careful examination of the work, and a general consensus of opinion seemed to be most favorable to this design.

REFINERY TO BECOME DISTILLERY

A New Move on the Part of the Sugar Trust—Mr. Searles Attributes It to French Duties.

Interest was excited down town yesterday by a report that the Sugar Trust was to start a distillery. The purpose was said to be to utilize by-products in this way, for which there is no other present market. So many inquiries were made about the plan that Secretary John E. Searles issued the following statement:

Owing to a discriminating duty in France against American syrups we have made arrangements to utilize the syrups here. The French duty prevents our shipping our low grade syrups to that country.

To utilize the product here we have made arrangements with another company to distill it. This company will be entirely separate from the American Sugar Refining Company, although it will use one of our old refineries in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. We will begin distilling as soon as the distillery can be put in working order, probably some time next Autumn.

We will not distill all kinds of spirits, but a peculiar kind of alcohol and high wines, which are of special value in England. The syrup will be treated by a new process. It is too early yet to state what the daily capacity of the distillery will be.

Mr. Searles said that there would be no supplemental statement to explain the formal report of the trust's operations in Massachusetts, as required by the law of that State.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—A stir was created among Philadelphia sugar men today by an order issued by the Sugar Trust directing them to stop handling all imported sugars. A number of brokers say they will not be materially affected by the order as they ordinarily handle but little of the imported article.

The dealers who will suffer the most are importers and small jobbers, and the firms who trade in "Scotch yellow" brands.

The latter brands, which are imported, undersell the lower domestic grades, and are used largely by confectioners. It is stated that about 60,000 bags of "Scotch yellows" are imported annually.

The order will be obeyed, it is said, for the reason that a disobedience would give the trust an opportunity to crush recalcitrant dealers.

TO POOL THEIR ELECTRIC PATENTS

Announcement that the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies Had So Agreed.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Executive Committees of the General Electric and Westinghouse Electric Companies had agreed on the plan for pooling their patents, which had been the subject of negotiation between them for several weeks.

All that remains now to complete the agreement is that the two committees shall meet and sign it. It is said that this would already have been done but for illness in the family of T. Jefferson Coolidge, preventing Mr. Coolidge, who is of the Executive Committee of the General Electric Company, from giving the matter his formal approval.

Under the agreement proposed, each company may manufacture under the patents of the other. A certain percentage of the proceeds of sales will be contributed to a fund to be maintained to enable the two companies to make common cause in the courts against outside patent claims.

Litigation between the companies will be discontinued. It is said to have cost them each $1,000,000 a year, which they now hope to save and apply to dividends.

James Todd Arrested for Arson.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 4.—James Todd, sixty-five years old, was arrested here to day, charged with arson. Two barns belonging to Patrick Ward, and situated in the suburbs, were burned last night, causing a loss of $1,000, with no insurance. Todd has led the life of a recluse in a small shanty adjoining the barns. He had his place insured for $250. The fire started there, and, the police say, was of incendiary origin.

Schooner and Sixteen Men Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 4.—The schooner Mildred V. Lee, with a crew of sixteen men, has been given up as lost. The vessel sailed from here Jan. 30 for halibut fishing on the Banks. Wreckage has just been found which leaves no doubt as to the schooner's fate. The master was William T. Lee. The vessel was owned by Gardner & Passons and the master.

Extraordinary Grand Jury Done.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer has finished its work, and will make its final report to Justice Ingraham to-day.

The session yesterday was very brief, and the adjournment was made at 12:10 P. M.

It is understood that a large batch of indictments is to be presented, and that it will include the names of men in several city departments.

Clergyman Glover's Pocket Picked.

CUTCHOGUE, L. I., April 4.—The Rev. H. C. Glover of this place returned from a trip to New-York yesterday minus his pocketbook, which contained $50, checks for $94, and a ticket on the Long Island Railroad.

He does not know where his pocket was picket. Friends procured another ticket for him.

O'BRIEN HAD THE OFFER

He Could Have Taken a Place on the Police Board.

MAYOR THINKS HE WILL NOT ACCEPT

The Ex-Sheriff Still Considering the Matter—Does Not Think Much of the Commissionership, Anyway, He Says.

It is now plain that Mayor Strong offered ex-Sheriff James O'Brien an appointment as Police Commissioner soon after he took office, and that the Mayor's present understanding is that the ex-Sheriff will not take it.

The Mayor was asked yesterday if a statement made by Mr. O'Brien, to the effect that he had never asked Mayor Strong to appoint him a Police Commissioner, but that, in the first week of his administration, the Mayor voluntarily offered to do so, was correct.

"Yes," the Mayor answered, "that is true. I told Mr. O'Brien that the victory of November was materially aided by his efforts and hard work for the ticket. I told him that I thought he was entitled to some recognition, and I voluntarily tendered him the office of Police Commissioner. He had not then, and has never since, asked me for anything for himself, only for a few places for some of his friends."

"Is ex-Sheriff O'Brien to be appointed a Police Commissioner now?" the Mayor was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times.

"I do not think so," said the Mayor. "I had a long talk with him two weeks ago, and my understanding was that he declined the offer of appointment on account of his private affairs."

Mayor Strong did not say that the matter was definitely closed and that there was no chance now of the ex-Sheriff being made a Police Commissioner, but he was distinctly of the impression that Mr. O'Brien was determined not to take the place.

The general opinion among politicians of all classes is that an agreement has been reached under which Mr. O'Brien and his friends will not further press his appointment on the Mayor.

Mr. O'Brien says he is still considering whether he will be a Police Commissioner, and, from what he said to a reporter yesterday afternoon, his long-continued indecision is due to ideas he has as to the attitude toward him of the Committee of Seventy.

"I have not decided yet," he said, "whether I will accept the place tendered to me by Mayor Strong. I will think it over and will let him know my decision in a few days.

"I will say right here that there are some things I would like to know about the money part of the last campaign.

"The Committee of Seventy had $150,000 to spend. We got $5,000 out of it, the Republicans got $7,500, the Germans received $3,500, and more of it went to other organizations.

"Now, we can account with vouchers for the spending of every cent of the money we received. I wonder if the others can do the same?

"I would like to have the Committee of Seventy tell about the spending of the part of the fund it retained for its own use. What did it accomplish with it, anyway?

"What did it accomplish? Others did the work, and now the Committee of Seventy goes in and claims everything. They want everything in sight.

"They're afraid of me; that's what's the trouble. They know I have influence with the people who vote, and they're agaiinst me.

"I never asked the Mayor to make me a Police Commissioner. He asked me to take the place in the first week of his administration.

"The Police Board, it seems to me, won't amount to so very much when they get through with it, anyway. The scheme appears to be to make Police Commissioners not much more than clerks, and, if I took such a place, it might do me lots of harm.

"I don't believe in civil service reform, you know. The Police Commissioners can't make their own appointments. They've got to take the lists all made for them. If I was in the place I'd be getting it right and left, I suppose, all the time. I couldn't do anything, and I'd be blamed for not doing it.

"Besides that, the place doesn't amount to so very much. Five thousand dollars isn't much of a salary. Why, I can make that easily enough as I am.

"Well, as I said, I'll settle it in a few days. I'm busy with a case in the Superior Court. When that is settled I'll make up my mind."

WAGES ADVANCED, WORK RESUMED

Improvement Indicated in the Industrial Situation—Philadelphia Weavers Secure a Restoration of Pay.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Thomas Dolan & Co., manufacturers of woolens, &c., have granted an advance of 15 per cent. in wages to their weavers. There are several other manufacturers of the same line of goods, the weavers say, who have also been asked for an advance in wages, but delayed arranging until Dolan & Co. took action, and now that the latter firm has granted the increase the others, it is expected, will shortly follow suit.

CHESTER, Penn., April 4.—Notice was posted in the mills of Wholfender, Shore & Co., at Cardington, to-day, to the effect that 5 of the 10 per cent. reduction lately made in the wages of the employes will be put on again. It is likely that the remaining 5 per cent. will be restored soon.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 4.—The Globe Iron Works made a cut of 10 per cent. in wages about a year ago. Notices were posted in the works yesterday announcing a restoration to the old rate.

The Cleveland Shipbuilding Company has reached an agreement with its employes, and they are all back at work again. This Summer will see a big improvement over conditions that existed a year ago.

MILLVILLE, N. J., April 4.—For the first time this year all the foundries in this city were in full operation yesterday, and the prospects for the remainder of the season are good.

Craven Brothers, glass manufacturers of Salem, will start their remaining factory this week.

Mr. Yonge Denies Bad Faith.

Justice Osborne, in the City Court, Brooklyn, yesterday reserved decision on a motion of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company for an injunction to restrain Commissioner White of the Department of City Works and the Police Department from interfering with the construction of tracks in Marcy Avenue, South Fifth Street, and South Eighth Street.

The city had promised to grant a permit, but when the work was begun the police interfered.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Yonge said yesterday that he had received a letter from Mr. Church, counsel for the company, charging bad faith. He had also learned, he said, that another letter had been sent to Justice Van Wyck.

"I was in court," said Mr. Yonge, "and explained the whole matter. I have never been guilty of bad faith in my practice, and I want to say here that an investigation of the facts shows that that letter contained a deliberate falsehood.

"This letter to which I refer was given to Judge Van Wyck, and then, by some one on the other side, rushed off to the press. He gave out the information that I had made an apology to the court. I made no apology. I have nothing to make apology for."

Mr. Church said he had been unjustly charged with falsehood.

A Boy Who Ran Away.

William Ochiltree, twelve years old, left his home, 76 Arch Street, Allegheny City, Penn., March 15 and came to this city. Next day he called on the Rev. T. C. McKelvey, 20 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, an old friend of the boy's family, to whom he represented that he had been robbed and was penniless. After receiving $5 he left, and has not been heard of by his family since. His mother, a widow, has asked the police to find him and send him home.

HE TRIED BURGLARY AND MURDER

Sigmund Raduziner Declares the Fight With Phillip Flint Lasted an Hour—The Police Say It Did Not.

Phillip Flint, a German butcher, twenty-four years old, of 160 Essex Street, attempted to commit a burglary and murder early yesterday morning at 323 East Houston Street. His failure was due to the breaking of his knife blade at a critical moment.

Flint's intended victims were Joseph Raduziner, an old man, his son Sigmund, and two children, Harry and Sarah. These persons occupy the rear rooms of the first floor of the tenement, and the old man and his son conducted a small paint shop in the front.

Flint was seen hanging around the paint shop on Wednesday afternoon, and was asked what he was doing there. His reply was that it was none of his questioner's business. He went through an alley to the rear, and, climbing the fire-escape of an adjoining building, he commanded a view of the interior of the Raduziner apartments. While he was leisurely observing his surroundings, a customer entered the paint shop and paid the old man $21.

The transaction occurred in the rear room, and Flint was able to see the men handle the money. He went away soon afterward, but returned during the evening.

Some neighbors, who did not like Flint's looks, spoke to Sigmund Raduziner about him, but Raduziner thought he was all right, and paid no attention to him. He closed the store at 11 o'clock, and at midnight the family retired.

Flint left the neighborhood again, but returned shortly after 2 o'clock and reconnoitred. No policemen were in sight, and the street was deserted. He cautiously made his way to the rear yard, and with fruit boxes made a platform by which he was enabled to reach the window of the Raduziner kitchen. He then got a section of the fire-escape from the next building, and opening the kitchen window, put the ladder through into the room. The ladder became entangled in some ropes suspended from the ceiling, and Flint had to loosen it. When he did so it fell heavily to the floor, making a noise.

The old man, Joseph Raduziner, was awakened. From his bed he had a full view of the burglar, but he was so terror-stricken he was unable to utter a sound. It was not until he saw the burglar enter his son's room that the old man recovered his wits. Then he sprang up, and attempted to strike the intruder with the iron ladder, but it was too heavy for him. He fell to the floor, and the next instant Flint leaped upon him and began to choke and beat him. The old man was too feeble to defend himself. Flint bit his arm savagely.

Raduziner caught the burglar's hand in his mouth, but was unable to bite it very hard. The old man then began to shout. His cries awoke Sigmund, who ran to his father's assistance.

Flint turned upon Sigmund, and the two men fought all around the room. Old Raduziner and the two children set up a howling, which awakened all the other tenants in the house, but, instead of breaking into the rooms and rescuing the Raduziners, they remained in the hallway and contented themselves with yelling. In a few minutes everybody in the block was aroused, but no attempt was made to assist the Raduziners. No policeman was in the neighborhood.

The battle in the rear rooms, meanwhile, became fiercer. Flint and Sigmund were locked in close embrace, fighting. Old Raduziner occasionally helped his son by kicking the burglar.

Flint finally gained the upper hand. He wrenched himself from Sigmund's grasp and pulled a knife, opened it with his teeth, and slashed his two opponents. Both were severely cut and were bleeding, but they clung to Flint. As he climbed through the window he turned and struck at Sigmund, but the blade broke, and the blow was harmless.

Policeman Bolz arrived and broke in the door. Flint surrendered, and was taken to the Union Market Police Station, from there to Police Headquarters, and thence to the Essex Market Police Court, where he was held for trial in default of $15,000 bail. He may be imprisoned for twenty years.

Sigmund Raduziner says the battle lasted an hour. The police say it did not.

QUICK ENTRY FOR STEAMSHIPS

Collector Kilbreth to Formally Submit His Plan to Treasury Officials—Will Probably Be Approved.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The plan to provide quick entry to steamships arriving in New-York Harbor after sunset has not yet been completed. Collector Kilbreth, consulted with Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Hamlin this morning regarding the details of the plan, and considerable progress was made, but he was obliged to return to New-York without instructions to put the plan in immediate operation.

The question of additional Inspectors and their pay is the chief obstacle in the way of the proposition to permit vessels to land their passengers and a portion of their freight after nightfall. If the regulations should be changed the force of Inspectors would have to be increased about thirty, and the Treasury Department wants to know about what the proposed change would cost.

Collector Kilbreth adheres to his position, already announced in these dispatches, that it would be unjust to compel the steamship companies to stand the expense of an extra force of Inspectors. He maintains that the Government alone is responsible for the inspection of goods brought from foreign countries, and that the steamship companies discharge their full duty when they bring their passengers and freight to the docks.

The outcome of the consultation this morning between the Collector and the heads of the Treasury was that he was instructed to estimate the cost of employing additional Inspectors and submit in writing the essence of the verbal reports he made to Mr. Hamlin relating to the proposed changes.

Mr. Hamlin said to the correspondent of The New-York Times that while the question of permitting vessels to dock at New-York after sundown was still in abeyance, it was likely that it would be favorably decided in a short time.

To Provide for Jaffray & Co. Salesmen.

Application will be made to the court by the receivers of E. S. Jaffray & Co. for authority to provide for the salesmen under contract by that house who will be deprived of employment by the termination of its business. The commercial rule in such cases is to pay salaries to the end of the term for which the men were engaged if they can get no other employment, or to make up deficiencies to them if they engage elsewhere at reduced pay.

This is the disposition of the house and the receivers with the men in the salesrooms at Jaffray's, although they were there only under verbal arrangements. Buyers from all parts of the country have attended the receivers' sale of merchandise. Sales in the three days have reached $750,000, or about one-half the stock in hand.

A Postponement Granted.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 4.—When Judge Rufus B. Smith of the Superior Court recently sustained the demurrer of the State Dairy and Food Commission to the application of the Pre-Digested Food Company of New-York, manufacturers of Paskola, for an injunction to prevent the commission from making further arrests of druggists for selling the company's product, the counsel for the company gave notice that they would carry the case to the General Term. That court began its session last Monday, and to-day the Paskola matter was reached. A postponement was requested, however, and the case went over.

Bequests by Bernhard Bernhard.

The will of Bernhard Bernhard, who died on March 29 at his home, 172 East Sixty-second Street, was filed yesterday.

It names the following bequests to charities: To the Hebrew Benevolent Association, $150; to Mount Sinai Hospital, $150; to the Home for the Aged and Infirm Hebrews, $100; to the Montifiore Home for Chronic Invalids, $150.

His personal property is valued at $35,000. According to the terms of his will, the remainder of his money will be divided between his two children.

FOR REMOVING "RUBBISH"

Nothing But Verbal Contracts in Force, Col. Waring Says.

F. T. WALTON NOT COMMUNICATIVE

Not Ready to Discuss His Plans for Disposing of Refuse—Can Readily Overcome Police Difficulties, He Thinks.

Now that Commissioner Waring has farmed out the job of gathering up the waste paper and other refuse of that description from the stores, private houses, and streets of the city, people are extremely curious to know what is going to become of it all.

Just at present it is accumulating everywhere with remarkable rapidity.

When Commissioner Waring was asked yesterday to talk about his new contracts with "Plunger" Walton for assistance in cleaning the streets, so far as this branch of the work is concerned, he said: "I had made up my mind to say nothing about this matter until next week. It is all an experiment. There are no contracts but verbal cont

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Hesitancy in Prices Causes Contraction in the Volume of Business.

BUT THE PREVAILING TONE WAS FIRM

Persistent but Unsuccessful Efforts on the Part of the Bears Result Only in Reduced Trading—The Movement in New-England.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Contraction in the volume of business accompanied irregularity in prices to-day. There was realizing of profits by some traders, and others put out moderate lines of short contracts. On the whole, the tone of the market was by no means weak, dullness being its principal feture. An effort to break prices was made during the morning, but the moderate decline which occurred was more than recovered in the late trading.

There was little news of an influential character. Some one started a story that Queen Victoria was dead, and until its falsity was established the selling of stocks was accelerated. There was the usual amount of gossip on the coal situation, the latest statement being that the Lehigh Valley Company would stand in the way of any adjustment that might carry with it a lessened output for that company. Another rumor was that the Jersey Central dividend, to be acted on next week, would be reduced to a 6 per cent. basis. Reading was weak as a result of the tangle into which its affairs have drifted. The story now is that the receivers will default on the Delaware terminal bonds. These bonds rightfully come after the third preference incomes, but they have thus had precedence over the generals. The speculative movement in New-England seems to have halted. It had its origin in the desire of a Boston operator to take advantage of the general belief in the future of the property to make a turn in the stock. The work of reorganization is making good progress, but it is by no means completed, and dividends on the stock are yet in the dim future. Under these circumstances, the prevailing price of the stock is certainly high.

More than half of to-day's business was done in Sugar, Distillers', and General Electric. The selling of the first named was considered good and the stock sold from 102½ to 100⅝, closing at 100½, a net loss of 1⅝ points. The statement of the operations of the company for the year ending Dec. 31 last conveys nothing to any one, and that was clearly the purpose of those who prepared it. The buying of Distilling and Cattle Feeding was pronounced at the opening. The calling of the three assessments on the stock by the Reorganization Committee, to be paid between now and the end of the month, might naturally have been expected to chill speculation, but it did nothing of the sort; on the contrary, it was regarded as evidence of determination on the part of the committee to carry through the reorganization of the property with as little delay as possible, and therefore was favorably received. At the close the stock was ⅝ higher than yesterday. A raid on General Electric forced the price down to 32¾, but at the close it had rallied to 33½, a net gain of ¼. It was announced that the agreement with the Westinghouse Company had been practically completed and would probably be signed within forty-eight hours. Other industrials were without special feature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was unchanged. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money dull, with the supply in excess or the demand. Rates were 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months and upward.

Commercial paper shows very little change. The buyers have slightly increased in numbers and a moderate line of choice paper is being offered. Rates were 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, 5@6 per cent. for choice single names, and 6 per cent. and over for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $86,470,639, and the balances were $4,535,216. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $645,443.

In London call money was at ½@¾ per cent., closing at ½; short and three months' bills, ⅞@13-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull, but a shade firmer. The posted rates for sterling were advanced half a cent to $4.89½ for sixty-day bills, but were unchanged for demand at $4.90½. Actual sales were at $4.89⅛@$4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89⅛@$4.89¾ for demand, $4.89¾@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87½@$4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞@5.16¼ for long and 5.15⅝@5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95 13-16 and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows—Boston—25 discount. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c. Cincinnati—25c premium. Chicago—75c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 65@65½. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 65¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52.

In London bar silver sold at 30d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$29,366,561
Imports for the same period	12,685,196
Net exports	$16,681,365
Net exports to date, 1894	6,684,196
Net exports to date, 1893	29,298,134
Net exports to date, 1892	5,073,416

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

National Linseed Oil	¾
New-Jersey Central	¾
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf	1¼
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	1
United States Cordage gtd	1½

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	⅞
American Sugar Refining	1⅝
Bay State Gas	1¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1
Manhattan	⅞
Minn. & St. Louis pf., apd	1½
National Starch	1¼
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	1¼
Southern Railway pf	¾
United States Leather pf	1⅛
Western Union	¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were irregular. There was a slight falling off in the amount of transactions, but there was still a very fair amount of activity. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Missouri Pacific con. 6s	1½
Spokane & Palouse 6s	1½
Toledo, Ann Arbor & G. T. 1st, t. r.	5
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M 1st, t. r.	3

DECLINED.

Long Dock 6s	1⅜
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 5s	1¼
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.	1
Oregon S. L. & U. N. col. tr. 5s	2¼
Oregon S. L. & U. N. con	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st	2½

Government bonds were firm. The 4s registered of 1907 advanced ⅛. The sales on call were $25,000 4s registered of 1907 at 111½; $1,000 do, coupon, at 112⅛, and $2,000 5s coupon at 116@115⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	
4s, r	111⅝	111⅞
4s, c	112	112½
4s, r., new	120¾	121
4s, c. new	120½	121
5s, r	115⅝	116¼
5s, c	115¾	116
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

LONDON, April 4.—The American loan opened at 6¼ per cent. premium, and closed at the same figure.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145	145	145	145	143	148	4
American Cotton Oil	26¼	26¼	26	26	25¾	26¼	410
American Cotton Oil pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	71½	73	10
American Express	113½	113½	113	113	112	114	13
*American Sugar Refining	101⅞	102½	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½	40,600
*American Sugar Refining pf	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93½	94	173
*American Tobacco	95⅜	95⅜	95¼	95½	95⅛	95½	1,865
American Tobacco pf	109½	109½	108	108	108	109	103
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	6½	6½	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6½	4,635
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	1⅛	200
Baltimore & Ohio	50½	50½	50½	50½	58	59¼	20
*Bay State Gas	14	14	14	14	13¾	14½	200
Canada Southern	49½	49⅜	49½	49½	49	49⅝	1,120
Chesapeake & Onio	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17¾	100
Chicago Gas	71¾	72⅛	71½	71½	71⅜	71¾	1,910
Chicago & Northwestern	91½	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91½	91¾	2,305
Chicago & Northwestern pf	139	139	139	139	139	..	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	73¼	73⅞	73¼	73¼	73¼	73⅜	3,482
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37⅝	530
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57⅞	58	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57¾	3,835
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	116¼	116¼	115¾	115¾	115¾	116¼	130
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	63¾	64	63¾	63¾	63¾	63⅞	1,303
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26⅝	26⅞	26½	26½	26½	27	1,420
Consolidated Gas Company	132½	132½	132½	132½	132	133	110
Delaware & Hudson	127⅛	128	127⅛	127⅞	127½	127¾	31
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160	160	159¼	159¼	159	159½	300
Denver & Rio Grande pf	37⅞	38	37½	37½	37½	38	620
Distillers & C. F. certs	15¼	16¼	15¼	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	23,306
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	98½	98¾	98¼	98¾	98	98½	605
General Electric	33	33⅝	32¾	33⅜	32½	33⅝	18,130
Iowa Central	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	8	10
Laclede Gas pf	83	83	83	83	82	84	100
Lake Erie & Western	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½	18	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	75	75	74¾	74¾	74½	75	360
Long Island	84½	84½	84½	84½	84	85	100
*Long Island Traction	7	7	6¾	6¾	6¼	7¼	410
Louisville & Nashville	51⅝	51⅝	51	51	51	51⅞	4,160
Manhattan Consolidated	113⅜	113⅜	111⅞	112¼	112½	112¾	2,410
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	47	47	47	47	46¾	47½	100
Missouri Pacific	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23¾	111
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	26½	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	2,818
*National Lead Company	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	32	33	210
*National Lead Company pf	86½	86½	86¼	86¼	85½	86	93
National Linseed Oil	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20½	21	220
National Starch	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½	9	100
New-Jersey Central	95⅜	95⅜	94⅜	95½	95⅛	95¼	3,708
New-York Central	95⅛	95½	95⅜	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜	465
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	37½	37½	36⅜	37¼	37⅜	37½	2,643
New-York, L. E. & Western	10	10	10	10	9⅝	9⅞	40
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	19½	21	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	225
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	36	36	34½	35	35	35½	1,550
Norfolk & Western	3	3	3	3	3¼	3¼	17
Norfolk & Western pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	12⅜	13	100
North American	4⅝	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	510
Northern Pacific	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	350
Northern Pacific pf	17	17	16¾	16⅞	16⅞	17	400
Ontario & Western	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16½	200
Pacific Mail	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	410
Philadelphia & Reading	13	13¼	12¼	12⅝	12⅜	12⅞	13,100
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	46	48	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	158	159	158	159	156	159	13
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾	5¼	300
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	10
St. Paul & Omaha	32½	32½	32½	32½	32	33	200
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	108	109	108	108	107½	109	200
Southern Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17⅝	200
Southern Railway	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	11½	11⅝	2,601
Southern Railway pf	33⅜	33⅜	33	33½	33¼	33¾	1,271
Tennessee Coal & Iron	18	18¼	17½	17¾	17⅞	18	4,011
Texas Pacific	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9¾	400
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾	1½	2	450
Union Pacific	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	100
United States Cordage	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	250
United States Cordage pf	10	10¼	9¾	9¾	9½	9⅞	955
United States Cordage gtd	20	20	20	20	19½	20	100
United States Express	43	43	42	42	41¾	42¾	30
United States Rubber	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼	39¼	40	234
United States Rubber pf	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¾	93	94	529
*United States Leather	12¼	12¼	11¾	11¾	11½	11¾	270
*United States Leather pf	70	70	69⅝	69⅞	69¾	70	946
Wabash	6½	6½	6¼	6½	6¼	6¾	50
Wabash pf	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾	14⅜	14½	900
Wells-Fargo Express	109	109	108	108	106	111	13
Western Union Telegraph	88½	88½	87⅝	87⅝	87¾	87⅞	3,477
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12	12½	130
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43¼	43½	100

Total sales 161,639

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Silver bullion certs	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65	65½	10,000

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Kingston & Pembroke	.20	.20	.20	.20	..	..	200

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s 1,000 ..... 111½
Atch, T & S F 4s 3,000 ..... 67¾
1,000 ..... 67½
6,000 ..... 67¾
25,000 ..... 67¼
Atch, T & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 10,000 ..... 20⅝
1,000 ..... 20⅝
4,000 ..... 20⅝
10,000 ..... 20⅝
5,000 ..... 20⅝
Atlan & Pac Inc 5,000 3
Atlan & P Gtd 4s 2,000 ..... 49½
B'way & 7th Av 1st Con 5s 5,000 109
2,000 ..... 109⅜
1,000 ..... 109½
Brooklyn Elev 1st 1,000 ..... 91¾
4,000 ..... 91⅞
3,000 92
4,000 ..... 92½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000 ..... 106¼
Ches & O Gen 4½s 10,000 74
C & O R & A Div 1st Con 4s 2,000 ..... 92½
2,000 ..... 92⅜
1,000 92
C, B & Q Con 7s 1,000 119
C, B & Q Iow Div 4s 10,000 ..... 96⅞
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 5,000 43
11,000 ..... 43¼
15,000 ..... 43⅜
3,000 43
3,000 ..... 43¼
1,000 ..... 43¼
5,000 43
8,000 ..... 43½
Chi & Northwestern Con 7s 1,000 139
Coupon Gold 7s 50,000 120
Registered Gold 7s 3,000 ..... 120⅝
C, R. I & P Ex 5s 4,000 ..... 101½
Col C & I 6s 2,000b3 94
Col, H V & Tol 5s 2,000 91
C, H V & T G M 6s 1,000 92
3,000 ..... 92½
Housatonic Con 5s 10,000 ..... 123½
Kan & Mich 4s 5,000 ..... 77½
Kan Pac 6s, 1895 3,000 ..... 104½
Laclede Gas L Co of St L, 1st 5s 1,000 93
L E & W 2d 5s 1,000 ..... 103½
L, S & M So 1st Con 4,000 117
Long Dock 6s 6,000 126
L & N Uni Gold 4s 2,000 ..... 77½
L & N Con 1,000 107
L, N A & C Con 2,000 ..... 95¾
3,000 ..... 95½
3,000 ..... 95¾
Manhat Ry Con 4s 3,000 ..... 96½
18,000 ..... 96⅜
Met Elevated 1st 5,000 119
Mexican Int 1st 4s 6,000 69
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac West 5s 2,000 112
3,000 ..... 112¼
Lac & Dav Div 3,000 ..... 107½
6,000 ..... 107¾
South Minn Div 1,000 116
Southwestern Div 10,000 116
Mil & St P Ss 1st 7,000 111
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 20,000 83
8,000 ..... 83½
Mo, K & T 2d 5,000 ..... 54¼
5,000 54
5,000b3 54
3,000 54
5,000 ..... 54¼
31,000 54
Mo, K & East 1st 5,000 ..... 85¼
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 5,000 ..... 76⅝
3,000 ..... 76¼
2,000 ..... 76¼
21,000 76
8,000 ..... 75¾
Mo Pac 1st Con 30,000 ..... 91½
Mob & Ohio Gen Mg 10,000 63
3,000 ..... 63⅜
3,000 ..... 63¼
N Y, C & St L 4s 2,000 ..... 97½
N Y, L E & W 1st 1,000 ..... 131½
N Y, L E & W New 2d Consol D M & Co Certfs Stamped 2,000 ..... 64½
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 5,000b3 75
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 2,000 32
Nor, Ry. of Cal 5s 10,000 ..... 90¼
Ohio So G M 4s 5,000 45
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 3,000 ..... 47¼
3,000 ..... 47½
5,000 ..... 47⅝
2,000 ..... 47½
2,000 ..... 47¾
1,000 ..... 47⅞
5,000 ..... 47½
2,000 ..... 47¾
1,000 ..... 47⅝
4,000 48
Ore R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs 10,000b3 ..... 75½
Ore Short Line 5s Trust Receipts 1,000 89
Ore S L & Utah N Collat Trust 5s 10,000 22
Ore S L & U N Con 5,000 ..... 41¼
People's G & C Chi 1st Con 6s 10,000 90
Peo & Eastern 1st 2,000 ..... 74½
Phila & Reading 1st Pf Inc 23,000 26
10,000 ..... 25½
40,000 ..... 25¾
21,000 26
2d Pf Inc 15,000 15
Phil & R Defd Inc 10,000 ..... 2½
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Receipts 5,000 ..... 64⅜
10,000 ..... 64¼
15,000 64
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series B 8,000 ..... 105¼
10,000 106
P, Ft W & C 1st 1,000 140
Pitts & Westn 1st 4s 2,000 81
Rio Grande W 1st 1,000 68
2,000 ..... 68¾
4,000 68
1,000 ..... 68⅛
Roch & Pitts 1st 4,000 122
St L, A & T H 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 102½
St L & Iron Mount Cairo, A & T 1st 2,000 101
St L & I Mount 5s 1,000 ..... 75½
St L S W 1st 1,000 ..... 69¾
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts 9,000 ..... 97½
San A & Ar Pass 4s 2,000 ..... 58⅞
9,000 59
St Paul & Dul 2d 2,000 ..... 102⅜
Savannah & W 1st 1,000 50
9,000 ..... 50½
5,000 50
So Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 15,000 90
South Ry 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 87½
11,000 ..... 87¼
12,000 87
Spokane & Pal 6s Trust Receipts 6,000 ..... 76¼
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 20,000 ..... 24⅝
5,000 ..... 24¾
5,000 ..... 24¾
1,000 ..... 24½
15,000 ..... 24½
6,000 ..... 24⅝
16,000 ..... 24½
31,000 ..... 24¾
31,000 ..... 24½
14,000b3 ..... 24½
10,000 ..... 24½
Tol, A A & G T 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000 80
Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000 79
Ulster & Del 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 103½
Union Elev 1st 6s 5,000 94
Union Pac 6s, 1896 1,000 ..... 103½
Union Pac 1st, 1898 6,000 ..... 104¾
Union Pac 1st, 1899 5,000 ..... 104⅞
Un Pac Col Tr 5s 5,000 ..... 72¼
5,000 ..... 72⅜
Un Pac Col Tr 6s 1,000 90
U S Cord Co 1st 14,000 56
Va Midland G M Guarantee Stamped 1,000 ..... 96½
Wabash 1st 5s 7,000 106
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000 ..... 67¾
3,000 ..... 67¼
9,000 67
Wabash Deb Ser B 35,000 22
West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000 ..... 105½
52,000 105
Wilkes & East 1st 5,000 ..... 90¼
10,000 95
Wiscon Cen Co 1st 10,000 ..... 51⅜
5,000s3 ..... 51¾
1,000 ..... 51¼

Total sales $1,366,200

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & Terre Haute	38	40
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American T. & C.	90	91½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4⅜	6
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	101	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	..	19
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	..	60
Canadian Pacific	39½	39¾
Central Pacific	16¾	17¾
Cent. & South American Tel	116¼	123
Chicago & Alton	147	150
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	95	96
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	158
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	5½	6½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	26
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	65	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	6	7½
Col, Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	66½	67½
Commercial Cable	137	..
Consolidated Coal	28½	31
Denver & Rio Grande	11¾	12½
Des Moines & Ft. D.	5¼	6
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	30	35
*D., S. S. & A.	3	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf	7½	10
Erie Tel. & Tel	54	55¼
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	50
Flint & P. M.	13	14
Flint & P. M. pf	42	45
Great Northern pf	107	110
G. B. & W., t. r.	½	⅝
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	1	1½
Homestake	21	..
Illinois Central	87½	89
Iowa Central pf	22½	23
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	1⅞	3
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..
Laclede Gas	25½	26½
Lake Shore	137¼	138
L., N. A. & C.	7	7½
L., N. A. & C. pf	23	24
Louisville, St. Louis & T	1	4
Mahoning Coal R	105	115
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	8	8⅞
Mexican National ctfs	1	..
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190
Michigan Central	91	94
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	26½	27½
Minnesota Iron	40	..
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	15¾	16
Mobile & Ohio	16	18
National Starch 1st pf	43	51
National Starch 2d pf	22½	27
New Cent. Coal	6	9
New-Jersey & New-York	1¼	5
N. Y. & N. H.	201	..
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	55	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	25	27
Ontario Mining	10	11
Oregon Improvement	7	9
Oregon R. & N.	17	21
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	5¼	6½
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	3	5
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4½	4¾
Pittsburg & Western pf	28	30
P., C. C. & St. L.	16½	17¾
P., Ft. W. & Chicago	157	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	148	..
Quicksilver	2¼	2¾
Quicksilver pf	14	16
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	185
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	114	114¾
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. Joseph & Grand Island	1	2
St. Paul & Omaha pf	106	109½
Southern Cotton Oil	..	50½
Texas Pacific Land Trust	7½	9
Toledo & Ohio Central	45	53
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	78	83
Union Pacific, D. & G	4½	5¼
Utica & Black River	150	..
Wisconsin Central	4	4½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	101⅞	102¼	100⅝	100½	31,000
At. & Pac.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	100
At., T. & S. F.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	390
Bay Sta. Gas.	14	14	14	14	200
Chi. Gas.	71⅝	72⅛	71¼	71⅜	620
C., R. I. & Pac.	63⅞	64	63⅜	63⅞	380
Chi., B. & Q.	73½	73⅝	73¼	73⅜	3,610
C., M. & St. P.	57⅝	58	57⅝	57⅝	7,220
Cent. of N. J.	95¼	95¾	94⅜	95⅜	1,190
Chi. & N. W.	91⅝	91⅞	91¼	91⅝	810
Dist. & C. F.	15⅝	16⅛	15⅜	15⅞	12,040
Gen. Electric.	33	33⅞	32⅜	33⅝	4,650
Kans. Pac.	19	19	19	19	200
L. I. Tract.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	200
Lou. & Nash.	51⅝	51⅝	51	51⅛	3,010
Manhattan	113⅜	113⅝	111⅜	112	120
Met. Traction.	88	88	87½	87½	600
Mo. Pac.	23¾	24	23⅜	23⅝	180
Mo., K. & T. pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	100
Nat. Lead.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	20
N. Y. & N. E.	37¼	37½	36⅝	37⅛	2,610
N. Y. Cent.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	10
N. Y., L. E. & W.	9½	9½	9½	9½	100
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	35½	35¾	35½	35¾	110
N. Pac. pf.	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	60
Phil. & Read.	13	13¼	12½	12¾	6,030
South. Ry.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	50
Tenn. C. & I.	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	270
W. Union.	88¼	88⅞	87⅝	87⅞	1,550

Total sales 78,110

Bonds.

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. O. R. & A. 1st	92	92	92	92	$3,000
Lac. Gas 5s	93	93	93	93	2,000
Met. Ele. 1st	119	119	119	119	2,000
M., K. & T. 2d	54¼	54¼	54	54	10,000
N. Pac. 5s	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	3,000
Or. Imp. 5s	47½	47¾	47½	47¾	8,000
Rio Gr. W. 4s	68	68	68	68	2,000
Total sales					$18,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Arg. Juniata	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	200
Hale & Nor's	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Isabella	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Mollie Gibson	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05	600
Total sales					1,400

Wheat.

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	54¾	55⅛	54⅜	55⅛	527,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	.94	100
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158	163
American Bank Note Co	34	39
American Grocery 1st pf	34	..
American Typefounders'	3	5
American Typefounders' pf	27	30
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1895	104¼	105½
†Atlantic Trust	202	208
Barney & Smith Car com	14½	16½
Barney Dumping Boat Co	10½	..
Barney & Smith pf stock	67½	72½
†Barney & Smith Car com 6s	90	100
Beckton Construction pf	68	73
*Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	191	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	107
‡Broadway & Seventh Av 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn Elevated	12½	14½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	71	75
*Brooklyn City Railroad	158	159
Brooklyn Traction	9¼	10⅜
Brooklyn Traction pf	50	53
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co	103	103¾
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101½	103
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103¼	104¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69¼	70¼
Celluloid Company stock	59	65
Cedar Falls & Min. R. R. stock	9	10¼
Central & South Am. Tel	120	122½
Central & South A. Tel. scrip	116	118½
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central National

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

National City — 52 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
60 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York — 35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,900,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, and 15 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight.
Branch Offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

DISTILLING AND CATTLE FEEDING CO.
REORGANIZATION.

To Depositors Under the Plan of Reorganization of Stock of the DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING CO.:

The Second, Third, and Fourth Installments of ONE dollar each, required by the Agreement of Reorganization, are hereby called, and all holders of Certificates of Deposit are hereby notified that the said 2d, 3d, and 4th installments, respectively, must be paid at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY**, corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York City, as follows:

Second Installment of $1.00 per share, on or before April 15, 1895.
Third Installment of $1.00 per share, on or before April 22, 1895.
Fourth Installment of $1.00 per share, on or before April 29, 1895.

Certificates of Deposit must be presented at the **MANHATTAN TRUST CO.** in order that the installments paid may be noted thereon.

Dated New-York, April 3, 1895.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN L. WATERBURY,
F. M. HOLLINGSWOOD,
JULES S. BACHE,
WM. E. HUTTON,
Committee.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the holders and the enforcement of their rights. The existing condition of the Kansas Pacific Company and the Union Pacific Railway, the necessity for the proper application of the just proportion of the income of the mortgaged properties to the interest upon the Consolidated Bonds, and the protection and enforcement of the principal, render it necessary that the holders should at once unite for mutual protection. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

No. 350 Broadway,
New-York City, March 25th, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have been this day appointed Receivers of the property of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. upon a dissolution thereof, under an order of the New-York Supreme Court. Under the provisions of our order of appointment, the Receivers are authorized to continue the business so far as necessary for the purposes of liquidation. All persons indebted to the late firm are required to make payment to us as Receivers, and all persons holding any of the property of the late firm are required to account to us therefor. Due notice will be given of the mode of exhibiting all claims against the late firm.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
JAMES G. CANNON,
Receivers of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE of the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and Memphis Railway Company.—New-York, April 1st, 1895.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named Railroad Company are hereby notified, that in order to become parties to the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 18th, 1895, and secure any benefit thereunder, they must deposit their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company on or before April 15th, 1895. After that date bonds will not be received except upon terms to be fixed by the committee.

MAYER LEHMAN,
WILLIAM C. LANE,
LOUIS B. FARLEY,
JOSEPH W. WOOLFOLK,
EDWARD BURUS,
Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE,
Counsel to Committee,
29 Nassau Street, New-York.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL CO.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated October 9th, 1888, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and ten (110) and accrued interest. The total offer not to consume more than Twelve Thousand Eight Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-three Cents, ($12,804.23.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 11th day of April, 1895.

The Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

CHEQUES
OF THE CHECQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances.
HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS.
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

NEW LOAN
CITY OF BOSTON
Registered 4s,
MATURING APRIL, 1935.
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR
TRUSTEES.

Price and particulars upon application.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
FARSON, LEACH & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Dividends.

Union Pacific Railway Co.
5% COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

Coupons due June 1, 1894, and December 1, 1894,

of above-named bonds, will be paid on and after

Wednesday, April 3, 1895,

at the office of

THE NEW-ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY,
85 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

DETROIT, MACKINAC AND MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1st, 1895.

One Per Cent. will be paid to the registered holders of the outstanding land grant bonds of this Company, being the interest due thereon to date, at the Central Trust Company of 54 Wall Street, New-York, on the 12th inst. Transfer books will close on the 8th and reopen on the 13th inst. Blank orders for the payment of the interest may be procured at the Trust Company.

JAMES McMILLAN,
F. E. DRIGGS,
Trustees.

NOTICE.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York a dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, April 3d, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed.

The transfer books will re-open April 16th, 1895.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 68.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable May 1, 1895, at the office of the Corbin Banking Co., New-York City. Transfer books close April 15, and reopen May 2, 1895.

GEO. S. EDGELL, Treasurer.
New-York, April 4, 1895.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 27, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE
EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York will be held at the offices of the said company, 53-57 Duane Street, in the City of New-York, on the first day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering the question whether the said company shall issue its 100-year gold bonds to an amount not exceeding the sum of $15,000,000, bearing interest payable in gold at such rates as the Board of Directors shall, from time to time, as the bonds are issued, determine, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, and shall mortgage its property and franchises to secure the payment of such bonds.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1895, and remain closed until the 2d day of May, 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANK K. ENOS, Secretary.
Dated New-York, April 4, 1895.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, March 25, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 25 to April 8, inclusive. NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1895,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
for account of whom it may concern,
$420,000 Northern Adirondack R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Gold Mtge. Bds., due Jan'y, 1922, (hypothecated.)
8,380 shs. Northern Adirondack R. R. Co., (hypothecated.)

Copartnership Notices.

MR. GUSTAV L. HOPPENSTEDT RETIRES this day from our firm. The business will be continued without change of firm name by the remaining partners, Messrs. HENRY AMY and LOUIS H. AMY.

H. AMY & CO.
New-York, April 1, 1895.

THE FIRST FEDERATION CONFERENCE

Newfoundland's Delegates Charged with Misrepresenting Their People.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 4.—The Newfoundland delegates had their first conference with the Dominion Government this forenoon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell was appointed President of the Conference, and U. L. Payne Secretary. It was arranged to hold two meetings daily, one from 10 A. M. to 12:20 P. M., and the other from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M. The business to-day was of a formal character, and the conference adjourned until to-morrow.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has received the following cablegram from St. John's:

"According to Halifax newspapers, the interview with the Newfoundland deputation misrepresents public sentiment regarding federation. There is intense feeling against it in town and on the island. The matter was not officially mentioned before the delegates' departure. Petitions expressing disapproval are now being signed everywhere."

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 4.—Cotton easy; good middling, 6¼c; middling, 5⅞c; low middling, 5⅝c; good ordinary, 5 1-16c; net receipts, 4,749 bales; gross, 5,244 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,800 bales; coastwise, 4,277 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 816,276 bales.

GALVESTON, April 4.—Cotton steady; middling, 5 13-16c; low middling, 5 7-16c; good ordinary, 5 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 3,136 bales; exports, to the Continent, 5,206 bales; coastwise, 4,954 bales; sales, 809 bales; spinners, 100 bales; stock, 76,390 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 4.—Cotton steady; middling, 5 13-16c; low middling, 5½c; good ordinary, 5¼c; net and gross receipts, 785 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,900 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 66,988 bales.

$375 Quiets a Conscience.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A conscience contribution of $375 from Bath, Me., has been received at the Treasury Department and placed to the credit of the conscience fund.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Grain Markets Higher, but Only a Moderate Trade.

SHIPPERS BUYING MORE FREELY

Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Steadier—Cotton Dull—Coffee Lower.

The grain markets were influenced to a considerable extent by the increased demand for spot stuff on export account, but trading was only moderate, and the close was at better prices. Provisions were taken quite freely by packers, and closed firm. Cotton was dull and lower, with free local offerings. Coffee followed Europe and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60½@	
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33⅝@	33¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	56 @	
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25 @	$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.80 @	2.90
Cotton, middling uplands	6⅝@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	13.75
Lard, Western steam	7.15 @	7.20
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21 @	
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16¾@	
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	
Copper, lake	9.35 @	9.40
Lead	3.10 @	3.12½

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and unchanged, but became weak and lost ⅛@¼c on local realizing and easier West; rallied ⅛@⅜c on report of a loss of 100,000 bushels at sea, with receipts light at the West, increased export demand, and local shorts covering; closing firm at ⅜@⅝c gain, with a fair trade. Spot was in better export demand, and ⅜c higher with the options. Sales, 264,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 36,000 bushels choice red Winter, on private terms, delivered, quoted at 2c over May; 112,000 bushels ungraded white Oregon, on private terms, delivered, and 56,000 bushels No. 2 red, on private terms, free on board, afloat.... Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅞c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 9c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 61¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70⅝c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 69⅝c.

....Clearances hence, 55,963 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 128,241 bushels....Receipts, 28,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 100,297 bushels; in the interior, 157,213 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ½@⅝c with the West, and closed firm, with local shorts covering and receipts light. Spot was firm but dull. Sales, 19,500 bushels, including 8,000 bushels steamer mixed, on private terms, free on board, afloat, for export; the trade bought 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 56¾c, elevator; 1,500 bushels steamer yellow at 51½c, elevator, and 9,000 bushels ungraded mixed and yellow at 51⅜@51¾c, delivered....Receipts, 16,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 58,011 bushels; in the interior, 48,283 bushels....Clearances hence, 833 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 42,554 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and ⅛@¼c lower, with longs realizing and trading chiefly on local account. Spot were dull at a slight advance, and closing firm. ....Sales, 57,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37¼@37½c for 26,000 bushels; do, clipped 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅝@33¾c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅝@34¾c; track mixed, 34½@35c; track white, 37@40½c for 26,000 bushels....Receipts, 45,150 bushels; exports, 1,650 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	1,635,000	59 15-16@60⅝	60⅝
June	20,000	60⅜ @61	61
July	1,410,000	60½ @61 3-16	61¼
August	90,000	60⅞ @61⅝	61⅝
September	120,000	61⅛ @61⅞	61⅞
December	180,000	63⅜ @64¼	64¼
Total	2,855,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	160,000	51½ @51⅝	51⅝
July	120,000	51¼ @51½	51½
September	30,000	51½ @51¾	51¾
Total	310,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	10,000	33½ @....	33½
May	80,000	33½ @....	33½
July	30,000	33⅜ @33¾	33¾
No. 2 White—			
April	....	@....	37
May	15,000	36⅝ @36¾	36¾
Total	135,000		

FLOUR—Business was moderate, with receivers asking full prices and jobbers holding off. Sales, 23,000 bbls, including 2,100 bbls Winter straights at $2.75@$2.95, 1,800 bbls full stock at $2.90, 300 bbls Winter patents at $3.15, 3,200 bbls Spring patents at $3.45@$3.75, 600 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.50, 500 bbls spring straights at $3.25, 5,100 bbls City Mills patents, 8,200 bbls clear, and 1,000 bbls No. 2 at quotations. — Arrivals, 6,725 bbls and 7,962 sacks; exports, 4,639 bbls and 2,241 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 29,636 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	.... @	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.25
No. 2	2.00@ 2.85	2.30@ 2.40
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.20@ 2.50	2.50@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts.	.... @	2.75@ 3.00
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.10
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.40
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.40
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.20
City patents	.... @	4.00@ 4.10
City clears	.... @	3.35@ 3.40
City No. 2	.... @	.... @ 2.55
City supers	.... @	.... @ 2.35
City fine	.... @	.... @ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	.... @ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.35@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.75
Clears	2.40@ 2.60	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Scarce and firm; sales, 450 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3@$3.20; fancy, $3.30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.50@$1.60 for spot; 52@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@87½c; coarse meal, 90c@$1.01; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Very quiet, but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.60@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 86@92c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Steady and quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market is slow and without important change. Quoted at 9⅞c for No. 1 and 10¼c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—England went up yesterday 9d. This brought buying orders thence upon this market at 25½@26c for good offgrade yellow, more generally the inside price for lots of 100 bbls, while 26c would be paid for about 500 bbls nearby future deliveries. There was also demand for prime yellow for May delivery at 26½c, but that price is decidedly below views of sellers for that month, although for prompt delivery purchasing was possible at 26½c. There were orders for 2,000 to 3,000 bbls. By the above indications the temper was steadier. Crude, in barrels, is at 23@24c for prime and choice. Demands from other sources were slack. At the mills 18c was bid for crude, in bulk, in the Carolinas, where up to 19½c was asked. COCOANUT OIL is firm. Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c; Cochin at 6¼c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is in moderate demand, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL strong; quoted at 55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 4.—Oil opened 114; highest, 116; lowest, 113⅝; closed, 115¾.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The receipts of hogs at the West were quite moderate, yet their prices were lower. The impression prevailed that the packers were bearing direct upon the prices of the swine in order to cheapen values of the products. While there was a little pressure early in the day to sell, some of the packers stood ready to take up the offerings, and the close is somewhat better than on Wednesday. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 16,000 head. The week's hog packing was 220,000 head; same time last year, 305,000 head. The world's visible supplies of lard are 279,489 tcs, against 241,735 tcs March 1, and 117,092 tcs April 1, 1894.

LARD—Western steam was very slow here and barely steady. There was a little nibbling on the part of exporters, but for the most part their bids are about 10c under current figures. The West opened 2½@5 points lower, but closed about 2 points better than on Wednesday, with the offerings of the product moderate and the packers taking it up promptly. The world's visible supplies of 279,487 tcs include 136,000 tcs held in Europe and 55,000 tcs afloat for Europe. Cash closed at 7.20c asked, with 7.15c bid. Sale of 100 tcs at 7.20c. City steam is at 6.50c bid and 6.62½c asked. Sales of 75 tcs at 6.50c. Options—No sales; April closed at 7.20c nominal; May at 7.30c asked; refined continues slow; Continent quoted at 7.60c, and South American at 8c; compressed lard is quiet at 5.37½@5.50c. The West closed at 6.92c for April while May was at 6.92½@6.97½c, closing at 6.97c asked; July at 7.05@7.12½c, closing at 7.10@7.12c; September at 7.20@7.22½c, closing at 7.22c bid.

PORK—Opened at 2¼@5c lower at the West, but rallied and closed 50@8c above Wednesday on light offerings, with the packers prompt buyers. April was at $12@$12.10, closing at $12.10; May was at $12.10@$12.25, closing at $12.20 bid; July at $12.20@$12.40, closing at $12.35 bid. There was unimportant export demand. Prices here are for mess, $13.50@$14; family mess, $13.25@$14; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

CUTMEATS—There were 450 tcs Western-pickled hams sold to arrive, on private terms. For city meats, strong prices are held, while trading is moderate; shoulders, 5¾@5⅞c; 10-lb bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 7c; clear bellies, boxed, 7½c; pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅞c for 12-lb and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb, and pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5⅞c; fresh shoulders nominal.

BACON—The short rib dealings were fairly active, and at 7 to 8 points stronger prices after an easy opening. April closed at 6.22c nominal; May was at 6.22½@6.30c, closing at 6.27@6.30c; July at 6.32½@6.42c, closing at 6.42c asked; September at 6.50@6.55c, closing at 6.55c bid.

BEEF is at strong prices and in fair demand. Recent sales of 900 bbls at $8.50@$9.50 for packet and $10@$12 for family; also, 200 tcs extra India mess at $17@$18; packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $11@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$18; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$8.50; plate, $8.50@$9.

BEEF HAMS—Small lots have been sold here at $19.50. Quoted at $18.50 at the West, while about $19@$19.50 are the rates here.

DRESSED HOGS are at steady prices, with fair demands. Receipts of hogs at the West, 30,400 head; same time last year, 44,086 head. Chicago—Receipts, 19,000 head; trade dragging; 5@10c lower; $4.55@$5.40. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,076 head; slow; 5@ 10c lower; $4.35@$5.20. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,824 head; strong; $4.50@$5.10. Omaha—Receipts, 6,500 head; slow; bidding 5@10c lower; $4.60@$4.95. Pittsburg—Firm; $4.90 @5.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; strong; $4.60@$5. Cleveland—Light average Yorkers, $5@$5.15. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady; $4.70@$5.25. Quotations here are 6¾c for heavy, 6⅝@6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6⅝@6½c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The contention over the price of city is prolonged. Outside of two lots, making 100 hhds, which could be bought at 4¼c, while having 4⅝c bid, there is indifference over selling under 5c, or the two leading melters asking that price. The home trade, since the West keeps out, feels like waiting to see if the melters will break from their firm position; at the same time it holds off the market for city offers. What is left is said to get over 4¾c for prime lots. The sales are 40,000 lb country, in lots, at 4⅝@4¾c. Australian is nominally 5¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there is still absence of demand, with sellers at 9c. In lard stearine nothing of moment done, with 9c quoted, nominal. Oleo Oil—At Rotterdam, sale of Harrison at 44 florins.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and 4@6 points lower with local longs realizing and Liverpool closing at a loss of 1@2 points. Spot was easy, but unchanged, with sales of 250 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6¾
Middling uplands	6¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
April	6.20@6.22	6.22	6.21	200
May	6.24@6.25	6.27	6.24	6,700
June	6.23@6.24	6.26	6.23	13,800
July	6.24@6.25	6.28	6.24	5,800
August	6.26@6.27	6.31	6.26	32,100
September	6.27@6.28	6.32	6.28	2,500
October	6.32@6.33	6.36	6.32	5,600
November	6.37@6.38	6.39	6.38	600
December	6.42@6.43	6.45	6.42	1,800
January	6.48@6.49	6.49	6.49	1,000
Total				93,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3669	2619	986	3605	3136	..
New-Orleans	8943	453	8020	9321	4740	..
Mobile	378	780	138	211	92	..
Savannah	2350	1671	4410	2419	785	..
Charleston	271	1336	368	54	255	..
Wilmington	290	1798	101	144	92	..
Norfolk	904	1341	1365	833	527	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	459	2825	..
New-York	1443	1360	776	640	1115	..
Boston	954	2367	1586	1762	776	..
Philadelphia	3580	127	427	72	592	..
West Point	248	907	1455	447	398	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	23030	18818	19642	19967	15342	..
This day last week	16419	17967	24901	15445	20196	17667
This day last year	7007	8195	9900	5850	5113	10406

COFFEE.

Contracts were weak all day and closed at a decline of 5@20 points, with a light trade and following the weakness abroad. Havre was barely steady at ¾@1f decline, and Hamburg steady at a partial loss of ¼ pfennig. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16¾c for No. 7 and 15⅝c for No. 8. Sales, 300 bags Central American on private terms.... Option Sales—No sales. Between Call and Close—May, 250 bags at 14.70c, 4,000 bags at 14.65c; October, 750 bags at 14.60c; December, 250 bags at 14.45c, 500 bags at 14.40c, 1,000 bags at 14.35c; total, 6,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
April	14.70@14.85	16.30@16.40
May	14.65@14.70	16.15@16.20
June	14.55@14.60	15.95@16.00
July	14.60@14.65	15.75@15.80
August	14.55@14.60	15.40@15.45
September	14.50@14.55	15.05@15.10
October	14.55@14.65	14.70@14.80
November	14.35@14.45	14.50@14.65
December	14.35@14.40	14.30@14.45

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	149,059
Arrivals	....
Total	149,059
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,467
Total stock in New-York to-day	144,592
Total stock in Baltimore	23,942
Arrivals	....
Total	23,942
Deliveries yesterday	1,242—22,700
Total stock in New-Orleans	21,166
Arrivals	....
Total	21,166
Deliveries yesterday	1,033—20,133
Total stock in other ports	....
	42,833
Total stock in United States	187,425
Afloat from Rio per steam to April 3	101,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to April 3	26,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to April 3	127,000
Afloat from Victoria to March 21	7,000
	261,000
Total	448,425
Same time 1894	499,678

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice of No. 7 flat bean 16¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7		No. 6..50 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8..50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7		No. 9..90 below No. 7	
No. 5..75 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1. Nom above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2. Nom above No. 7		No. 7.... above No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10..2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23	Portó Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Boccno	17¾@18¾	Do, washed	19 @21½
Tuvar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Do f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Do, white	19 @

contracts are in some demand, as the May option is changed over and the difference is growing from ½c to ⅝c, with a disposition to ask ¾c. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 60¾c; March, 60¾c; May, 60¾c; July, 60¾c; September, 59¾c; No. 2 Northern, 56⅞c; No. 3, 53⅝c; rejected, 50¾c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 61¼c; No. 1 Northern, 60¾c. Receipts, 89,206 bushels; shipments, none. Inspected, 125 cars; last year, 71 cars.

HAVANA, April 4.—Sugar of all qualities declined in price slightly to-day. Exchange on the United States, short sight, gold, 8 premium; on London, 19 premium.

PEORIA, April 4.—Corn steady; No. 2, 46c; No. 3, 45½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 31⅝c; No. 3 white, 31¾c. Rye scarce; No. 2 choice, 54½c. Whisky firm; finished goods, $1.25. Receipts—Wheat, 600 bushels; corn, 10,500 bushels; oats, 26,400 bushels; barley, 700 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,200 bushels; corn, 600 bushels; oats, 45,100 bushels; barley, 700 bushels.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, April 4.

BEEVES—Receipts, 9½ cars, or 187 head; 4 cars for a city slaughterer, and 5½ cars mainly for the market. No trading to-day; Western advices were such as to cause a firm feeling. City-dressed native sides in fair demand at 8½@10¾c lb. No later cable advices. Shipments to-day include 37 cattle and 100 sheep for G. F. Lough & Co., also 20 cattle and 20 sheep for other shippers; no exports reported for Friday.

CALVES—Receipts at all markets, 457 head, and 77 calves were held over yesterday. Demand fair and all sold at yesterday's closing or at slightly lower prices; $3.25@$6 100 lb for poorest to best veals. Dressed calves generally unchanged at 5½@9¾c for city-dressed veals, 4½@8c for country-dressed, and 3@4c for little calves.—SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—37 veals, 126 lb, average, at $5.25 100 lb; 52 do, 114 lb, at $5.12½; 52 do, 123 lb, at $4.50. HUME & MULLEN—38 veals, 136 lb, at $5.50; 39 do, 134 lb, at $5.50, less $5; 66 do, 121 lb, at $4.90; 45 do, 117 lb, at $4.75. S. SANDERS—130 veals, 122 lb, at $5; 10 do, 92 lb, at $3.25. S. JUDD & CO.—19 veals, 129 lb, at $6; also sold yesterday, 68 veals, 123 lb, at $6.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 21 cars, or 4,282 head; 6 cars direct to butchers, ½ car for export alive, and 14½ cars for the market. Sheep ruled steady for medium to good grades; common sheep and lambs were dull and 25c lower; while good to prime lambs, were firm and some sales higher; 5½ cars of stock were unsold. Spring lambs were quoted easier at $2@$5.50 head; poor to good sheep sold at $3.25@$5.37½ 100 lb; common to extra lambs at $4.25@$6.25. Dressed mutton steady at 7@9c lb; dressed lambs slow at 8@10c; country-dressed Spring lambs quiet at $2@$5.50 carcass.—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—157 State lambs, 95 lb average, at $6.25 100 lb; 182 do, 80 lb, at $6.12½; 21 sheep, 104 lb, at $5.37½; also late Wednesday, 229 Western lambs, 71 lb, at $5.37½. G. DILLENBACK—204 State lambs, 71 lb, at $5.70; 99 do, 75 lb, at $5.62½; 14 Spring lambs at $2 head. D. HARRINGTON—126 Michigan lambs, 75 lb, at $5.75. D. McPHERSON & CO.—206 Buffalo sheep, 85 lb, at $4.75; 237 Buffalo lambs, 61 lb, at $4.75; 120 do, 62 lb, at $4.50; 103 do, 56 lb, at $4.25; 40 do, 55 lb, at $4.25. S. JUDD & CO.—209 Buffalo sheep, 83 lb, at $4.75; 87 State do, 70 lb, at $3.25; 105 State sheep and lambs, 69 lb, at $4.25; 100 do, 50 lb, at $3.75. M. COLLINS—175 State lambs, 69 lb, at $5.65; 209 Ohio and Western sheep mixed, 90 lb, at $5. NEWTON & CO.—180 State lambs, 79 lb, at $5.80; 184 do, 80 lb, at $5.80. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—130 State sheep, 97 lb, at $4.50. C. COLLINS—13 Jersey lambs, at $5@$5.50 head; 4 do at $3 each. EVERETT & CO.—18 Jersey Spring lambs at $4@$5.50 head. W. D. APPLEGATE—4 Jersey Spring lambs at $5.50 each.

HOGS—Receipts, 38 cars, or 2,828 head: 15 cars at Fortieth Street and 1 car at Jersey City; about a carload for sale. The market recovered from yesterday's decline and closed firm, in sympathy with Western markets; sales were at $5.25@$5.30 100 lb. Country-dressed steady at 5¼@6c lb for heavy to light.—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—7 State hogs, 176 lb average, at $5.30 100 lb; 20 do, 225 lb, at $5.30. S. SANDERS—10 State hogs, 135 lb, at $5.25.

BUFFALO, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts for the last 24 hours, 380 head; total for week thus far, 6,040 head; for same time last week, 7,442 head; consigned through, 380 head; in New-York, 280 head; on sale, 20 head; market opened steady and firm; closed steady; all sold; light steers, $4.75@$4.85; fair cows, $3@$3.50; fat bulls, $2.75@$3.25. Hogs—Receipts for the last 24 hours, 3,900 head; total for week thus far, 25,100 head; for same time last week, 45,300 head; consigned through, 900 head; to New-York, 1,800 head; on sale, 3,000 head; market opened active and 5c higher for good Yorkers; pigs and other grades steady and unchanged; closed steady and firm; Yorkers, good weights, $5.10@$5.20; light, $4.90@$5; pigs, $4.70@$4.75; mixed packers, $5.20@$5.30; mediums, $5.30@$5.35; no choice heavy here; quotable, $5.40@$5.50; roughs, $4.50@$5; stags, $3.50@$4.25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the last 24 hours, 6,400 head; total for week thus far, 35,200 head; for same time last week, 44,300 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 1,400 head; on sale, 6,000 head; market opened slow and lower for all but prime lambs; closed steady for choice; sale, load extra, 100 lb, $5; choice to best lambs, $5.60@$5.80; good, $5.25@$5.50; light to fair, $4.35@$5.10; mixed sheep, good to choice, $4.35@$4.75; light to fair, $3.25@$4; export grades, $4.85@$5.35; culls, sheep, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,522 head; market active and higher for Texans and native cattle; native steers, $5.25@$5.50; Texas steers, $4.35@$5.50; Arkansas steers, $3.30@$4.20. Hogs—Receipts, 2,380 head; the market opened slow, but steady, and closed weak; the bulk of sales were at $4.70@$4.95, the best heavy at $5@$5.10; fair to good mixed lots, $4.70@$4.90; common to fair, light, $4.25@$4.40. Sheep—Receipts, 851 head; market active, with prices about steady; fairly good lambs sold at $5; native mixed, $4.25@$4.75, and a load of Colorado ewes at $4.60 per 100 lb; Spring lambs, 90 lb average, brought 6c.

EAST LIBERTY, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts light; prime, $5.75@$6.25; good, $5.25@$5.75; good butchers', $4.75@$5.25; rough, fat, $3.75@$4. Hogs—Receipts light, Philadelphias, $5.35@$5.40; best mixed, $5.20@$5.25; best Yorkers, $5.05@$5.15; fair Yorkers and pigs, $4.80@$4.90; roughs, $3.25@$4.75. Sheep—Receipts light; export wethers, $5.10@$5.25; extra, $4.70@$4.90; good, $4.20@$4.60; fair, $3@$3.70; common, $1.50@$2; best lambs, $5.60@$5.80; good lambs, $4.80@$5.30; common to fair lambs, $2.30@$4.30.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The cattle trade was rather discouraging to-day, buyers being satisfied with small purchases. Receipts were light, but prices showed no improvement. There was a poor shipping demand for hogs to-day, and as packers had no competition, they found little difficulty in putting prices 5@10c lower. Buyers of sheep were fairly well loaded up, and, although the supply was light, prices were 10c lower on account of the slow trade.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,000 head; extra 1,500 to 1,600 lb steers, $6.25@$6.50; choice to extra 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.75@$6.25; choice steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lb, $5.40@$5.75; common to medium steers, 900 to 1,350 lb, $4.15@$5.50; bulls, choice to extra, $4.60@$5; bulls, poor to good, $2@$3.50; feeders, 900 to 1,200 lb, $3.90@$4.65; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.75@$3.75; cows and heifers, extra, $4.50@$5; cows, fair to choice, $3@$4; cows, poor to good, $1.75@$2.35; veal calves, choice, $4.50@$5; veal calves, common to good, $2.50@$4.25; Texas steers, fed, $4.25@$5.50; Texas cows, fed, $3.25@$4.

HOGS—Receipts, 21,000 head; heavy, $5@$5.25; common to choice, mixed, $4.65@$5.10; choice assorted, $4.80@$4.95; light, $4.60@$4.85; pigs, $4.25@$4.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,000 head; inferior to choice, $3@$4.75; lambs, $4@$5.90.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 4—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 70s; prime mess firm at 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, firm at 58s 9d; do, medium, firm at 58s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 34s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 34s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 33s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 32s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 28s 6d. Cheese—American finest, white steady at 49s 6d; do colored steady at 51s. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined firm at 18s. Spirits of turpentine firm at 22s 9d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 11½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 35s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter dull at 4s 9½d; No. 2 red Spring dull at 5s 2d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 5s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, dull at 4s 2¼d; April dull at 4s 2¼d; May dull at 4s 2¼d; June dull at 4s 2¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 @£3.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, April delivery, 3 17-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 3 17-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 3 18-64@3 19-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 3 19-64@3 20-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 21-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 22-64@3 23-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 24-64@3 24-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 24-64@3 25-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 25-64@3 26-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 26-64@3 27-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 28-64d, sellers.

LONDON, April 4—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 3d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 9d@9s 9d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—April, 9s 3¾d; August, 9s 9d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 38s 6d per quarter; March shipment, 38s 6d. Cuba, 38s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 4.—Petroleum—Fine pale American, 17f 6¾c, paid and sellers.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

TOPICS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A Number of Interesting Sales, Including a Broadway Piece—The Auction Offerings.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, for the Robert Mitchell Furniture Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, the eight four-story and basement stone and brick dwellings 12 to 26 West Ninetieth Street, five being 21 feet front each and the others each 20 feet front by 100.5. For the Hogan & Slattery Company the same firm has sold the seven remaining dwellings of the row recently completed and numbered 329 to 343 West Seventy-first Street. The buildings are four and one-half stories, with limestone and brick fronts, and are 15 and 16 feet front each. For George F. Johnson the same firm has sold the four-story brick and stone dwelling 42 West Ninety-second Street, 17 by 100.5. For Mrs. L. Cohen the same firm has sold the three-story brownstone dwelling 263 West Eighty-eighth Street, 18 by 100.5.

Mr. Ferdinand H. Mela has sold, at an advance over the price paid by him on Feb. 1, the property at 601 Broadway, 25 by 150, with five-story building. The purchaser will tear down the building next February, when the leases expire, and will erect a modern business building in its stead.

Mr. W. Seeligsburg has sold, for the T. Coddington estate, to Henry Korn, the five-story brick flat 338 West Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 98.9.

Mr. Meyer Kahn has sold the five-story brownstone building 11 Warren Street, 25 by 75, at about $75,000.

Messrs. Lamb & Rich are drawing the plans for the fifteen-story limestone, brick, and terra cotta office building which they will erect at the southwest corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets. Especial attention will be paid to the matter of lighting, a large open court being reserved for this purpose. The framework will be of especial strength, so as to permit the imposition of eight or nine additional stories, should that be deemed advisable in the future. Work will begin on [illegible] 1. The building will be completed within a year thereafter. Some novel, attractive features are promised. In the sale of this property to the syndicate which now owns it Mr. Charles E. Schuyler acted as broker.

Few of the offerings at auction yesterday were sold, the prices being regarded as too low. In the Trinity Building salesroom, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold to Martin Stinthal, at $15,000, the five-story brick flat 1,562 Madison Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 19 by 70. To F. J. Hasbrouck, at $15,500, he sold the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 49.11 by 100. To William Rankin, at $21,500, he sold two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on the south side of West Fifty-third Street, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue. To John Davis, at $25,750, he sold the two lots adjoining to the west. The four-story brownstone dwelling 67 East Eightieth Street, 15.8 by 102.2, was withdrawn at $21,000.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, in partition, at $15,150, to H. Cohen, the five-story brick tenement 1,085 Second Avenue, west side, 20.5 feet north of Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 60.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, under foreclosure, at $16,000, to the plaintiff, the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, the three-story brownstone dwelling 174 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 92.5 by 17.015 by 91.8½.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure of a mechanic's lien, at $975, to L. Z. Bach, a defendant, the right, title, &c., in and to the west side of Brook Avenue, 100.3¼ feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 54 by 67.1⅜ by 53.6⅜ by 62.3⅜.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, F. K. Lipman, at $153,850, the seven-story brick and stone flat, with the stores, on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 60 by 110.

In the Liberty Street salesroom, Mr. Harnett sold, to M. A. C. Levy, at $13,500, the three-story front and rear brick buildings 161 West Twenty-sixth Street, 22 by 107.6.

The following sale is set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 134 East Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,040.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, corner of Boston Avenue, three-story brick dwelling, by James Barry of 2,488 Valentine Avenue; cost, $40,000.

Tinton Avenue, west side, 479.10 feet north of Denman Place, three-story frame tenement, by Ann Tyrrell of 890 Forest Avenue; cost, $5,500.

Greenwich Street, northeast corner of Bethune Street, two five-story brick flats, by Minnie M. Mott of Sountown, Suffolk County; cost, $47,000.

Ninety-eighth Street, 250 feet east of Columbus Avenue, two five-story and basement brick flats, by Mary McWalters of 509 West Forty-sixth Street; cost, $44,000.

No. 1 Ludlow Street, five-story brick flat, by David Arnolsky of 110 Ludlow Street; cost, $15,000.

Decatur Avenue, southwest corner of Brookline Street, two and one-half-story frame dwelling, by C. B. Schuyler of Fordham, N. Y.; cost, $2,000.

Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, five-story brick flat and store, by John Hickey of 83 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; cost, $28,000.

Lenox Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, five-story brick flat, by Frederick K. Aldhouse of 513 Lenox Avenue; cost, $25,000.

Fleetwood Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Elmer E. Stevens of 389 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 334 and 336 West Fifty-third Street, two five-story brick flats, by Jared W. Bell of 2,500 Lexington Avenue; cost, $26,000.

Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Central Park West, nine four-story and basement brick dwellings, by John C. Umberfield of 47 West Seventy-fifth Street; cost, $360,000.

Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by City of New-York, alterations to three-story brick public school; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Railroad Avenue, by John F. Allen, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $700.

No. 606 East Seventeenth Street, by Ernest W. Marche, alterations to two-story brick stable; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 1,401 to 1,405 Avenue A, by Fred W. Mertens, alterations to three five-story brick dwellings; cost, $700.

No. 451 East Eighty-fourth Street, by Anton Buhlmann, alterations to five-story brick dwelling; cost, $125.

Bank Street, 124, (rear,) by H. Thalmann, alterations to one-story brick dwelling and shop; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, by Patrick Gaffney, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $250.

Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, by John J. Radley, alterations to five-story brick factory; cost, $8,000.

Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-fourth Street, by Josiah Belden estate, alterations to four-story brick store and meeting rooms; cost, $1,500.

No. 277 Bleecker Street, by Henry Kleuen, alterations to three-story brick tenement; cost, $350.

No. 55 Marion Street, by City of New-York, alterations to four-story brick public school; cost, $1,400.

Nos. 13 to 17 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by same, alterations to three-story brick public school; cost, $1,000.

No. 300 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, by Michael Manfredi, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $800.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. Ernestus Gulick & Co. have sold for W. W. Husted's estate, to Hugh Stewart, at $25,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 338 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, 25 by 75 by 120; for C. Pulis, to James Carpenter, at $6,500, the three-story brick dwelling 129 Ashland Place, 20 by 45 by 100; for R. Levine, to J. Dwyer, at $6,000, the similar dwelling 128 Bergen Street, 20 by 40 by 100; for Charles N. Reed, at $4,000, the two-story frame dwelling 27 Van Buren Street, 27 by 100; for Mrs. H. C. Wightman, at $9,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 456 Greene Avenue, 16.8 by 45 by 100; for E. J. Zimmerman, to Sarah A. Riley, at $22,000, the four-story brick flat 33 South Elliott Place, 22 by 70 by 100; for Peter Larsen, to William H. Read, at $9,000, the plot, 50 by 89, on the east side of Garden Place, 169 feet south of Joralemon Street, and for the Liebler estate, to Martin O'Connor, at $8,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 400 Pacific Street, 20 by 45 by 100.

Mr. John Pullman has sold for Louis Bonert, to John Adams, at $38,000, the three four-story flats 297 to 301 Sixth Avenue, each 20 by 55 by 85; for the same, to J. J. Andreas, at about $57,000, the five four-story flats 418 to 426 Second Street, each 20 by 60 by 100; for Bridget Casey, to Alexander Chapman, at $31,500, the two four-story flats, each 27.6 by 65 by 90; for J. J. Andreas, to H. D. Bach, at $8,500, the three-story brownstone dwelling 611 Carroll Street, 17 by 45 by 100; for H. B. Deseman, to Emil Merkel, at $7,700, the three three-story frame dwellings at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 19 by 35, by 65 each; for Sarah Cranford, to Margaret A. Neale, at $7,000, the two-story front and three-story rear buildings 317 Eighth Street, 18.2 by 45 by 100, and for Louis Bonert, to A. P. Stack, at $12,500, the four-story flat 303 Sixth Avenue, 19.8 by 55 by 88.

An option has been obtained on the block bounded by Broadway, Stockton Street, and Lewis and Myrtle Avenues, from the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, at $375,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 4.

JONES ST, 5; Frederick Mayer to Randolph Guggenheimer..... $1

146TH ST, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; John W. Cornish and wife to Samuel Burmeister and another.... 10,000

2D AV, n w corner of 12th St, 61.3x90; Frank Greenwood to Samuel Rosenstock..... 1

JANSEN PLACE, w s, Lots 183 and part of 182, map of North Marble Hill, 12th Ward, 37.6x100; Samuel L. Berrian and wife to Annie Campbell..... 5,750

PROSPECT AV, w s, 150.2 ft n of Dawson St, 25x105.5x25x104.9; Frederick McCarthy and wife to William Burger and wife..... 8,500

109TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 87.6x100.11; Klara Rosenstock and others, heirs of Loeb Rosenstock, deceased, to Frank Greenwood..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 201.10 ft to 112th St, 75x100.11x20x100.11x95; Hyman and Henry Sonn and wives to William H. Niebuhr... 62,000

109TH ST, 71 to 75 East; Bernhard Rosenstock and others, executors of Loeb Rosenstock to Frank Greenwood..... 23,000

LEGGETT AV, s s, 150 ft e of Prospect Av, 61.3x90; Frank Greenwood to Samuel Rosenstock..... 1

CHURCH ST, w s, 198.6 ft n of lands of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, 34x200; Henry D. Boynton to Clementine E. Boynton..... 1

PINE ST, 91; Frederick Sturges, executor of Jonathan Sturges, to Fred Sturges and others, trustees, &c..... 12,100

ALLEN ST, 6; Samuel Bruck and wife to Elias Senft and another.... 1

COLUMBIA ST, 127; Charles Beaudel to Sophia Beaudel..... 1

19TH ST, s s, 299.3 ft w of 5th Av, 21.5x92; Edward S. Simon and wife to Moses Goldsmith and another.... 1

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Hyde and wife to Edward S. Simon.. 43,000

40TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 50x98.9; the Longacre Realty Company to Harold Grey..... 1

AVENUE C, 297; Elizabeth Vannemacher, executrix, to Charles Heckmann, to Timothy Donovan..... 7,100

28TH ST, s s, 345 ft w of 7th Av, 24x98.9, also s s of 26th St, 475 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Matthew Clune and wife to Mary A. McNamara..... 1

40TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 8th Av, 28x98.9; Harold Grey to William Bryan

WEST END AV, w s, 83.4 ft n of 84th St, 19.4x53.6x irregular, No. 409; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Anne E. Levey..... 10

47TH ST, s s, 287.6 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; Henry E. Abbey and wife to Catharine Taylor..... 35,000

69TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Elizabeth Lumsden to Joseph F. Ismay..... 23,000

1ST AV, s w cor, 40.6 ft n of 68th St, 24.7x75, No. 1,620; John Schreiner and wife to Simon Schnurmacher and wife..... 22,300

50TH ST, n s, 321 ft w of 1st Av, 16x100.5; Louis Pizer to Markus Guttman..... 18,950

71ST ST, 207 East; Moser Arndstein and wife to Henry Herrmann.... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Rosalie Goldberg and others to Moser Arndstein..... 1

59TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100.5; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Harris Mandelbaum and another. 23,750

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 121st St, 40x100.11; John E. Ward, referee, to George H. Werfelman.. 70,000

118TH ST, 161 and 167 East; George J. Leland to Riverside Park..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Josephine Cohen to Wilhelm Voss and another..... 28,000

138TH ST, s s, 335 ft e of 12th Av, 159.11 ft; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to Pauline D. Kober.. 9,000

104TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 100x100.11; Lizzie A. Paddock to Robert Dick..... 47,500

103D ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 100x100.11; William D. Murphy and wife to Robert Dick..... 47,500

126TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 16.10x99.11; Seymour P. Kurzman and wife to Daniel B. Butler..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Romulus R. Colgate and wife to Charles H. Haubert... 1

101ST ST, 66 and 68 West; Charles H. Haubert to Charles Schroder..... 50,750

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 140th St, 199.10x100; Frank S. Baldwin and wife to Flora Sawyer..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 74.1 ft n of 187th St, 24.2x112.8x23.4x105.11; Samuel L. Laderer to Timothy J. O'Connell..... 1

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 83.4 ft n of 135th St, 16.8x100; William G. Flamner to Emile J. Lichtenstein..... 10

167TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Hoe St, 25x100; Joseph Liebertz and wife to Anna Murphy..... 5,200

UNION AV, e s, 175.1 ft n of 149th St, 75 ft to Fox St x90; Joseph F. Ismay and wife to Elizabeth Lumsden..... 7,000

LOT 33, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Daisy B. Weber..... 5,000

CLIFTON AV, w s, 248.4 ft n of Tremont Av, 16.8x100; William Campbell to Catharine Campbell..... 1

3D AV, e s, 113 ft n of 188th St, 86 ft to King's Bridge Road, 30x—x25; Peter King and another to Mary J. Lee..... 2,500

GARFIELD ST, n s, 75.3 ft w of Briggs Av, 25.2x106x25x103.8; Charles Miller and wife to Thomas Everest..... 1,500

ONE ALBANY POST ROAD, e s, 252.5 ft n of Bailey Av, 52.4x irregular; Penington Whitehead, referee, to Charles L. Denks..... 3,000

Recorded Leases.

ARNSTEIN, Emanuel, to Hessler & Lamprecht; store; 929 Columbus Av, 5 years..... $960 to $1,080

COTTES, John, to Frederica Eschwei; store; n e corner of Mott Av and 144th St, 5 years..... 660

COHN, Louis, to Heimlich and another; store; n w corner of Avenue B and Houston St, 2 years..... 1,020

DIEHL, Balthaser, to Morris Weiss; 144 Goerck St, 1 year..... 480

FRANK, Mary E., to Charles Wurtmann; 73 Centre St, 3 years..... 2,000

FORSCHNER, Charles, to George S. and Richard H. Forschner; 43 Rivington St; part of; 10 years.. 2,400

MAHAN, Joseph R., executor of Bernard Reilly to John S. Lane; corner store; 356 East 13th St, 5 years..... 1,300

McCLENAHAN, James, to Patrick Marron; store, &c.; 652 10th Av, 5 1-3 years..... 1,500

MANTEL, Jean M., executor of Robert J. Allard; 1,551 Broadway, 77 years..... $4,000 to 4,750

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE Association to Maier Brothers; Booth No. 3, 18x21, on ground floor of Mutual Reserve Building, 5 years..... 1,500

RICH, Sophia, to Thomas J. Collins; 23 Chatham Square, 4 10-12 years.. 3,500

SCHNAKENBERG, D. and C., to Henry and Frederick Trogen; 566 Columbus Av; store, &c., 5 years.. 1,200

STILGER, John M., to George Cook; 137 West 62d St; store, 3 years.... 420

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Society for Promoting Religion and Learning of New-York; 227 Greenwich St, 21 years..... 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BOYD, Jennie B., and another to Bowery Savings Bank; w s of St. Nicholas Place, 133.10 ft s of 155th St, 1 year..... $83,000

BURMEISTER, Samuel, and another to John W. Cornish; s s of 146th St, 400 ft e of Willis Av, demand, (two mortgages)..... 28,000

SAME to same; s s of Jennings St, 94.6 ft w of Stebbins Av, demand.. 3,000

BURGER, William, and wife to Frederick McCarthy; w s of Prospect Av, 150 ft n of Dawson St, 5 years.. 1,450

COWL, William H., to George H. Hearn; 227 Greenwich St, lease... 12,000

CAMPBELL, Annie, to Samuel L. Berrian; w s of Jansen Place, Lot 183 and part of Lot 182, map of North Marble Hill, 5 years..... 4,450

CALLAHAN, Michael J., to James Everard; w s of Prospect St, 225 ft n of Webster Av, demand..... 2,500

DICK, Robert, to William D. Murphy; n e corner of Manhattan Av and 103d St, 2 years..... 42,500

SAME to Lizzie A. Paddock; s e corner of Manhattan Av and 104th St, 2 years..... 42,500

DENKS, Charles L., to Pauline M. Procter; e s of Old Albany Post Road, 552 ft n of Bailey Av, 3 years..... 3,000

DROUGHT, William, and wife to Edward Hirsh and another; s s of 91st St, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 55,000

FLECK, John W., and wife to Edward Hauselt and another, executors; 508 West 158th St, 3 years... 10,000

GUTTMAN, Markus, and wife to Annie R. Prime, guardian; n s of 50th St, 321 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years. 13,500

GREENWOOD, Frank, to Bernhard Rosenstock and others, executors; n s of 109th St, 80 ft w of 4th Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 23,000

GRAND, Ernest, and wife to Charles D. Dickey, Jr.; w s of King's Bridge Road, at dividing line of lands between Lucius Chittenden and William Tweed, Twelfth Ward. 15,000

HOETZEL, Joseph, and another to the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; n s of 156th St, 300.3 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year. 14,000

JACOB, Edward, to Matilda Jacob, s e corner of 3d Av and 72d St, demand..... 5,148

LOTH, Joseph, and wife to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 155th St, 3 years.... 75,000

LICHTENSTEIN, Emilie J., to William G. Flammer; 175 Alexander Av, 5 years..... 5,000

LUMSDEN, Elizabeth, to Joseph F. Ismay; e s of Union Av, 175 ft n of 149th St, 1 year..... 1,000

LEVEY, Anna E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 409 West End Av, 2 years..... 17,000

McMONEGAL, Morgan D., and wife Edward P. Schell and others, trustees, and another; n s of 24th St, 350 ft e of 8th Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 25,000

MANN, Charles, and wife to Herman J. Haendle; 2,352 3d Av, 5 years.... 5,000

MAIBRUNN, Henry, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 126 West 96th St, 5 years..... 20,000

MURPHY, Anna, to Joseph Liebertz; n s of 167th St, 75 ft e of Hoe St, 5 years..... 2,000

NIEBUHR, William H., to Hyman Sonn and another; s s of 113th St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) demand..... 114,000

RAFTERY, Matthew, and wife to Mary Raftery; s s of 36th St, 300 ft e of 11th Av, and other property, demand..... 3,823

SCHWENK, Catharine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 95 East 4th St, 2 years..... 14,000

SIMON, Edward S., and wife to W. H. Hyde; s s of 19th St, 299.3 ft w of 5th Av, 10 years..... 26,000

SCHURMACHER, Simon, and another to John Schreiner, Jr.; w s of 104th Av, 49.6 ft n of 68th St, installments..... 6,000

STIEHL, Henry, and wife to Henry Stiehl, guardian; 339 East 92d St, 3 years..... 10,000

SAWYER, Flora, to John F. Scannell; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 140th St, demand..... 9,030

SCHRODER, Charles, to Charles H. Haubert; 66 and 68 West 101st St, 3 years..... 2,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., and wife to Lambert Suydam; s w corner of 98th St and Madison Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 42,000

SAKARIASEN, Dedrik, and another to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s s of 133d St, 215 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 2,100

SAHLEIN, Sarah, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of 7th Av, 80.11 ft n of 119th St, 3 years..... 15,000

SCHOENEN, John C., and others to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 216 West 31st St, 1 year..... 1,500

TROGER, Henry, and another to the J. Christian G. Hupfel Brewing Company; 566 Columbus Av, demand..... 3,000

TELFAIR, Minnie V., and another to Alice S. Constant; s s of West End Av, 83.5 ft n of 70th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 13,500

VOSS, Wilhelm, and another to Moser Arndstein; n s of 101st St, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years.. 1,500

WEINSTEIN, Morris, and another, executors and trustees, to Cyrus C. Miller; 299 East 11th St, 1 year..... 2,500

WIRTH, Louis, and wife to Sidney E. Morse, as executor; e s of Madison Av, 25 ft s of 107th St, 3 years.... 18,000

WEBER, Daisy B., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 23, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 5 years..... 1,450

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Daniel B., to S. P. Kurzman..... $1,500

BIERSACK, Christian, to E. A. Hassey..... 1

BURBY, Sarah J., to Caroline E. Robert..... 3,500

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY to Gustavus A. Schwarz.. 6,500

HAHN, Bertha, to John Macauley.. 200

HASSEY, August C., to Conrad Hottes..... 7,000

JEWETT, Charles H., executor, to W. J. Middlebrook..... 7,000

LES SOURES DE LA CONGREgation de Notre Dame to Forede Tetreau..... 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Louise F. Jackson..... 10,000

SAME to Mary I. Nelson and others, (four mortgages)..... 21,865

O'BRIEN, Frelove E., and anther, executors, to L. A. Wagner..... 7,000

RIESER, Jacob, to Hyman Schnitzer..... 1,000

SCHNITZER, Hyman, to Barned Friend..... 1,030

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Clergymens' Retiring Fund Society and others, (three mortgages)..... 45,000

WAGNER, Louis A., to Peter R. Weiler..... 7,000

Lis Pendens.

112TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 75 ft front; Oliver M. Arkenburgh, executor, against John J. Egan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

CANAL ST, 111; Louis J. Schwartz against Amelia Thompson and others, (petition.)

COLUMBINE AV, s s, 75 ft w of Jefferson Av, 25 ft front; Owen Toher against Betty Middleton and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

DELANCEY ST, 191 and 193; Edward L. Trudeau, executor, against Phillipp Does and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SHERIFF ST, 33; Peter O. Lynds against Perry G. Stuart, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

107TH ST, s s, 100